

APPLICATION

FOR

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BY

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FOR

EXTENDED RHODAMINE COMPOUNDS USEFUL AS FLUORESCENT LABELS

EXTENDED RHODAMINE COMPOUNDS USEFUL AS FLUORESCENT LABELS

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FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates generally to fluorescent dye compounds. More specifically, this invention relates to extended rhodamine dyes useful as fluorescent labeling reagents.

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The non-radioactive detection of biological analytes utilizing fluorescent labels is an important technology in modern molecular biology. By eliminating the need for radioactive labels, safety is enhanced and the environmental impact and costs associated with reagent disposal is greatly reduced. Examples of methods utilizing such non-radioactive fluorescent detection include automated DNA sequencing, oligonucleotide hybridization methods, detection of polymerase-chain-reaction products, immunoassays, and the like.

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In many applications it is advantageous to employ multiple spectrally distinguishable fluorescent labels in order to achieve independent detection of a plurality of spatially overlapping analytes, i.e., multiplex fluorescent detection. Examples of methods utilizing multiplex fluorescent detection include single-tube multiplex DNA probe assays and multi-color automated DNA sequencing. In the case of multiplex DNA probe assays, by employing multiplex fluorescent detection, the number of reaction tubes may be reduced thereby simplifying experimental protocols and facilitating the production of application-specific reagent kits. In the case of multi-color automated DNA sequencing, multiplex fluorescent detection allows for the analysis of multiple nucleotide bases in a single electrophoresis lane thereby increasing throughput over single-color methods and reducing uncertainties associated with inter-lane electrophoretic mobility variations.

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Assembling a set of multiple spectrally distinguishable fluorescent labels useful for multiplex fluorescent detection is problematic. Multiplex fluorescent detection imposes at least six severe constraints on the selection of component fluorescent labels, particularly for applications requiring a single excitation light source, an electrophoretic separation, and/or

treatment with enzymes, e.g., automated DNA sequencing. First, it is difficult to find a set of structurally similar dyes whose emission spectra are spectrally resolved, since the typical emission band half-width for organic fluorescent dyes is about 40-80 nanometers (nm). Second, even if dyes with non-overlapping emission spectra are identified, the set may still not
5 be suitable if the respective fluorescent quantum efficiencies are too low. Third, when several fluorescent dyes are used concurrently, simultaneous excitation becomes difficult because the absorption bands of the dyes are usually widely separated. Fourth, the charge, molecular size, and conformation of the dyes must not adversely affect the electrophoretic mobilities of the analyte. Fifth, the fluorescent dyes must be compatible with the chemistry used to create or
10 manipulate the analyte, e.g., DNA synthesis solvents and reagents, buffers, polymerase enzymes, ligase enzymes, and the like. Sixth, the dye must have sufficient photostability to withstand laser excitation.

Currently available multiplex dye sets suitable for use in four-color automated DNA sequencing applications require blue or blue-green laser light to adequately excite fluorescence emissions from all of the dyes making up the set, e.g., argon-ion lasers. Use of such lasers in commercial automated DNA sequencing systems is disadvantageous because of their high cost and limited lifetime.

20 Thus, there exists a need for fluorescent dye compounds which satisfy the above constraints and are excitable by laser light having a wavelength above about 630 nm.

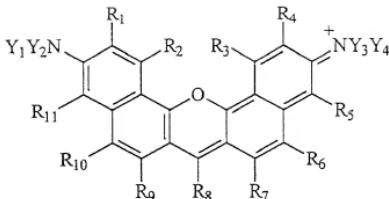
SUMMARY

The present invention is directed towards our discovery of a class of extended
25 rhodamine dye compounds suitable for the creation of sets of spectrally-resolvable fluorescent labels useful for multiplex fluorescent detection. The subject dye compounds are particularly well suited for use in automated fluorescence-based DNA sequencing systems using an excitation light source having a wavelength greater than about 630 nm, e.g., a helium-neon gas laser or a solid state diode laser.

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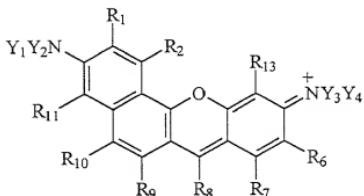
In a first aspect, the invention comprises an extended rhodamine compound having the structure

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or,



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wherein the composition of moieties R₁ through R₁₁, R₁₃, and Y₁ through Y₄ are as follows. Taken alone, R₁ through R₇, R₉ through R₁₁, and R₁₃ is each independently selected from the group consisting of -H, alkyl, alkyl independently substituted with one or more Z₁, heteroalkyl, heteroalkyl independently substituted with one or more Z₁, aryl, aryl independently substituted with one or more Z₁, heteroaryl, heteroaryl independently substituted with one or more Z₁, arylalkyl, arylalkyl independently substituted with one or more Z₁, heteroarylalkyl, heteroarylalkyl independently substituted with one or more Z₁, halogen, -OS(O)₂OR, -S(O)₂OR, -S(O)₂R, -S(O)₂NR, -S(O)R, -OP(O)O₂RR, -P(O)O₂RR, -C(O)OR, -NRR, -NRRR, -NC(O)R, -C(O)R, -C(O)NRR, -CN, and -OR. As used here, and throughout this Summary section, each R may be independently -H, alkyl, heteroalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, arylalkyl, heteroarylalkyl or linking group, and each Z₁ may be independently any one of -R, halogen, -OS(O)₂OR, -S(O)₂OR, -S(O)₂R, -S(O)₂NR, -S(O)R, -OP(O)O₂RR, -P(O)O₂RR, -C(O)OR, -NRR, -NRRR, -NC(O)R, -C(O)R, -C(O)NRR, -CN, -O or -OR.

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R₈ is selected from the group consisting of -H, alkyl, alkyl independently substituted with one or more Z₁, heteroalkyl, heteroalkyl independently substituted with one or more Z₁, aryl, aryl independently substituted with one or more Z₁, heteroaryl, heteroaryl independently

substituted with one or more Z_1 , arylalkyl, arylalkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroarylalkyl, heteroarylalkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 .

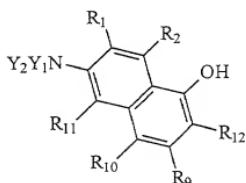
Taken alone, nitrogen substituents Y_1 through Y_4 are each independently selected
5 from the group consisting of -H, alkyl, alkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 ,
heteroalkyl, heteroalkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , aryl, aryl
independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroaryl, heteroaryl independently
substituted with one or more Z_1 , arylalkyl, arylalkyl independently substituted with one or
more Z_1 , heteroarylalkyl, and heteroarylalkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 .

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Alternatively, rather than being taken alone, substituents R_1 through R_7 , R_9 through
15 R_{11} , R_{13} , Y_1 through Y_4 can be taken together in various selected combinations. In particular,
 R_1 may be taken together with R_2 , Y_1 or Y_2 , R_2 may be taken together with R_1 , R_3 may be
taken together with R_4 , R_4 may be taken together with R_3 , Y_3 or Y_4 , R_5 may be taken together
15 Y_3 or Y_4 , R_6 may be taken together with R_5 , R_7 , Y_3 or Y_4 , R_7 may be taken together
with R_6 , R_9 may be taken together with R_{10} , R_{10} may be taken together with R_9 or R_{11} , R_{11}
may be taken together with R_{10} , Y_1 or Y_2 , R_{13} may be taken together with Y_1 or Y_2 , Y_1 may
be taken together with R_1 , R_{11} , or Y_2 , Y_2 may be taken together with R_1 , R_{11} , or Y_1 , Y_3 may
be taken together with R_4 , R_5 , R_6 , R_{13} , or Y_4 , or Y_4 may be taken together with R_4 , R_5 , R_6 ,
20 R_{13} , or Y_3 .

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In a second aspect, the invention comprises intermediate compounds useful for the
synthesis of the extended rhodamine compounds of the first aspect, such intermediates
having the structure



wherein the composition of moieties R_1 , R_2 , R_9 through R_{12} , Y_1 and Y_2 are as follows. Taken alone, R_1 , R_2 , R_9 , R_{10} and R_{11} is each independently selected from the group consisting of -H, alkyl, alkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroalkyl, heteroalkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , aryl, aryl independently substituted with one or

5 more Z_1 , heteroaryl, heteroaryl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , arylalkyl, arylalkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroarylalkyl, heteroarylalkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , halogen, $-OS(O)_2OR$, $-S(O)_2OR$, $-S(O)_2R$, $-S(O)_2NR$, $-S(O)R$, $-OP(O)O_2RR$, $-P(O)O_2RR$, $-C(O)OR$, $-NRR$, $-NRRR$, $-NC(O)R$, $-C(O)R$, $-C(O)NRR$, $-CN$, and $-OR$.

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R_{12} is selected from the group consisting of -H and $-C(O)R_8$, wherein R_8 is selected from the group consisting of -H, alkyl, alkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroalkyl, heteroalkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , aryl, aryl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroaryl, heteroaryl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , arylalkyl, arylalkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroarylalkyl, heteroarylalkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 .

15 Taken alone, nitrogen substituents Y_1 and Y_2 are each independently selected from the group consisting of -H, alkyl, alkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroalkyl, heteroalkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , aryl, aryl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroaryl, heteroaryl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , arylalkyl, arylalkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroarylalkyl, and heteroarylalkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 .

20 Alternatively, rather than being taken alone, moieties R_1 , R_2 , R_9 , R_{10} , R_{11} , Y_1 and Y_2 can be taken together in various selected combinations. In particular, R_1 may be taken together with R_2 , Y_1 or Y_2 , R_2 may be taken together with R_1 , R_9 may be taken together with R_{10} , R_{10} may be taken together with R_9 or R_{11} , R_{11} may be taken together with R_{10} , Y_1 or Y_2 , Y_1 may be taken together with R_1 , R_{11} , or Y_2 , Y_2 may be taken together with R_1 , R_{11} , or Y_1 .

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In a third aspect, the invention comprises nucleotide compounds labeled with the extended rhodamine dyes of the invention, such nucleotides having the structure

NUC—L—D

Wherein NUC is a nucleoside/tide or nucleoside/tide analog; L is a linkage; and D is an extended rhodamine dye compound of the first aspect. If NUC comprises a purine base, the linkage is attached to the 8-position of the purine, if NUC comprises a 7-deazapurine base, the 5 linkage is attached to the 7-position of the 7-deazapurine, and if NUC comprises a pyrimidine base, the linkage is attached to the 5-position of the pyrimidine.

In a fourth aspect, the invention comprises a fragment analysis method comprising the steps of forming one or more labeled polynucleotide fragments, the fragments being labeled with an extended rhodamine compound of the first aspect; resolving the one or more labeled polynucleotide fragments; and detecting the resolved labeled polynucleotide fragments.

Various aspects and/or embodiments of the above-described invention may achieve one or more of the following important advantages over known fluorescent dye compounds useful for multiplex fluorescent detection: (1) the subject dye compounds may be efficiently excited by a low-cost red laser using wavelengths at or above 630 nm; (2) the emission spectra of the subject dye compounds can be modulated by minor variations in the type and location of nitrogen and/or aryl-substituents, allowing for the creation of dye sets having similar absorption characteristics yet spectrally resolvable fluorescence emission spectra; (3) the subject dye compounds may be easily attached to nucleosides/tides or polynucleotides without compromising their favorable fluorescence properties; (4) the subject dye compounds have narrow emission bandwidths, i.e., the emission bandwidth has a full-width at half the maximum emission intensity of below about 70 nm; (5) the subject dye compounds are highly soluble in buffered aqueous solution while retaining a good quantum yield; (6) the subject dye compounds are relatively photostable; and (7) the subject dye compounds have relatively large extinction coefficients, i.e., greater than about 50,000.

These and other features and advantages of the present invention will become better understood with reference to the following detailed description and appended claims.

30 **DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS**

Reference will now be made in detail to the preferred embodiments of the invention, examples of which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings. While the invention will

be described in conjunction with the preferred embodiments, it will be understood that they are not intended to limit the invention to those embodiments. On the contrary, the invention is intended to cover alternatives, modifications, and equivalents, which may be included within the scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims.

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Generally, the present invention comprises a novel class of extended rhodamine dye compounds useful as fluorescent labels, methods and intermediates for synthesis of such dyes, reagents employing such dyes, and methods utilizing such dyes and reagents in the area of analytical biotechnology. The compounds of the present invention find particular application in the area of fluorescent nucleic acid analysis, e.g., automated DNA sequencing and fragment analysis, detection of probe hybridization in hybridization arrays, detection of nucleic acid amplification products, and the like.

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1. DEFINITIONS

Unless stated otherwise, the following terms and phrases as used herein are intended to have the following meanings:

“Alkyl” refers to a saturated or unsaturated, branched, straight chain or cyclic monovalent hydrocarbon radical derived by the removal of one hydrogen atom from a single carbon atom of a parent alkane, alkene or alkyne. Typical alkyl groups include, but are not limited to, methyl ($-\text{CH}_3$); ethyls such as ethanyl ($-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_3$), ethenyl ($-\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$), ethynyl ($-\text{C}\equiv\text{CH}$); propyls such as propan-1-yl ($-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_3$), propan-2-yl, cyclopropan-1-yl, prop-1-en-1-yl ($-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2$), prop-1-en-2-yl, prop-2-en-1-yl ($-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$), prop-2-en-2-yl, cycloprop-1-en-1-yl; cycloprop-2-en-1-yl, prop-1-yn-1-yl ($-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-\text{CH}_3$), prop-2-yn-1-yl ($-\text{CH}_2-\text{C}\equiv\text{CH}$), etc.; butyls such as butan-1-yl ($-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_3$), butan-2-yl, cyclobutan-1-yl, but-1-en-1-yl ($-\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_3$), but-1-en-2-yl, but-2-en-1-yl ($-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_3$), but-2-en-2-yl, buta-1,3-dien-1-yl ($-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$), buta-1,3-dien-2-yl, cyclobut-1-en-1-yl, cyclobut-1-en-3-yl, cyclobuta-1,3-dien-1-yl, but-1-yn-1-yl ($-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_3$), but-1-yn-3-yl, but-3-yn-1-yl ($-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{C}\equiv\text{CH}$), etc.; and the like. In preferred embodiments, the alkyl groups are ($\text{C}_1\text{--C}_6$) alkyl, with ($\text{C}_1\text{--C}_5$) being particularly preferred.

“Alkyleno” refers to a saturated or unsaturated, straight chain or branched acyclic hydrocarbon bridge radical derived by the removal of one hydrogen atom from each of the two terminal carbon atoms of an acyclic parent alkane, alkene or alkyne. Typical alkyleno groups include, but are not limited to, methano ($-\text{CH}_2-$); ethylenos such as ethano ($-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-$),
 5 etheno ($-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$), ethyno ($-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-$); propylenos such as propano ($-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-$), prop[1]eno ($-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2-$), prop[2]eno ($-\text{CH}_2-\text{C}=\text{CH}-$), prop[1]yno ($-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-\text{CH}_2-$), prop[1]yno ($-\text{CH}_2-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-$), etc.; butylenos such as butano ($-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-$), but[1]eno ($-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-$), but[2]eno ($-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2-$), buta[1,3]dieno ($-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2-$), but[1]yno ($-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-$), but[2]yno ($-\text{C}-\text{C}\equiv\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-$),
 10 but[1,3]diyno ($-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-$), etc.; and the like. In preferred embodiments, the alkyleno group is (C_2-C_6) alkyleno, with (C_2-C_5) being particularly preferred. Also preferred are straight chain saturated alkano radicals, *e.g.*, ethano, propano, butano, and the like.

“Substituted alkyl” and “substituted alkyleno” refer to alkyl and alkyleno radicals, respectively, in which one or more hydrogen atoms are each independently replaced with another substituent. Typical substituents include, but are not limited to, -X, -R, -O[·], -OR, -SR,
 15 -S[·], -NRR, =NR, -CX₃, -CN, -OCN, -SCN, -NCO, -NCS, -NO, -NO₂, =N₂, -N₃, -S(O)₂O[·], -S(O)₂OH, -S(O)₂R, -P(O)(O')₂, -P(O)(OH)₂, -C(O)R, -C(O)X, -C(S)R, -C(O)OR, -C(O)O[·],
 20 -C(S)OR, -C(O)SR, -C(S)SR, -C(O)NRR, -C(S)NRR and -C(NR)NRR, where each X is independently a halogen and each R is independently -H, alkyl, aryl, arylalkyl, heteroaryl or heteroarylalkyl. Particularly preferred substituents are halogen, -OS(O)₂OR, -S(O)₂OR, -S(O)₂R,
 -S(O)₂NR, -S(O)R, -OP(O)O₂RR, -P(O)O₂RR, -C(O)OR, -NRR, -NRRR, -NC(O)R, -C(O)R, -C(O)NRR, -CN, -O and -OR, wherein R is independently selected from the group consisting of -H, alkyl, heteroalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, arylalkyl, heteroarylalkyl and linking group.

25 “Heteroalkyl” and “heteroalkyleno” refer to alkyl and alkyleno radicals in which one or more carbon atoms are independently replaced with the same or different heteroatoms. Typical heteroatoms to replace the carbon atom(s) include, but are not limited to, N, P, O, S, Si, etc.

30 “Substituted heteroalkyl” and “substituted heteroalkyleno” refer to heteroalkyl and heteroalkyleno radicals in which one or more hydrogen atoms are each independently replaced with another substituent. Typical substituents include, but are not limited to, -X, -R, -O[·], -OR,

-SR, -S-, -NRR, =NR, -CX₃, -CN, -OCN, -SCN, -NCO, -NCS, -NO, -NO₂, =N₂, -N₃, -S(O)₂O⁻,
-S(O)₂OH, -S(O)₂R, -P(O)(O')₂, -P(O)(OH)₂, -C(O)R, -C(O)X, -C(S)R, -C(O)OR, -C(O)O⁻,
-C(S)OR, -C(O)SR, -C(S)SR, -C(O)NRR, -C(S)NRR and -C(NR)NRR, where each X is
5 independently a halogen and each R is independently -H, alkyl, aryl, arylalkyl, heteroaryl or
heteroaryalkyl. Particularly preferred substituents are halogen, -OS(O)₂OR, -S(O)₂OR, -S(O)₂R,
-S(O)₂NR, -S(O)R, -OP(O)O₂RR, -P(O)O₂RR, -C(O)OR, -NRR, -NRRR, -NC(O)R, -C(O)R, -
C(O)NRR, -CN, -O and -OR, wherein R is independently selected from the group consisting of -
H, alkyl, heteroalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, arylalkyl, heteroaryalkyl and linking group.

10 "Aryl" refers to an unsaturated cyclic or polycyclic monovalent hydrocarbon radical
having a conjugated π electron system derived by the removal of one hydrogen atom from a
single carbon atom of a parent aromatic ring system. Specifically included within "aromatic ring
systems" are fused ring systems in which one or more rings are aromatic and one or more rings
are saturated or unsaturated, such as, for example, indane, indene, phenalene, etc. Also included
within "aromatic ring systems" are non-fused ring systems in which two or more identical or
non-identical cyclic or polycyclic aromatic ring systems are joined directly together by a single
bond, where the number of such direct ring junctions is one less than the number of aromatic
ring systems involved. Typical aryl groups include, but are not limited to, radicals derived from
aceanthrylene, acenaphthylene, acephenanthrylene, anthracene, azulene, benzene, chrysene,
20 coronene, fluoranthene, fluorenene, hexacene, hexaphene, hexalene, *as*-indacene, *s*-indacene,
indane, indene, naphthalene, octacene, octaphene, octalene, ovalene, penta-2,4-diene, pentacene,
pentalene, pentaphene, perylene, phenalene, phenanthrene, picene, pleiadene, pyrene,
pyranthrene, rubicene, triphenylene, trinaphthalene, biphenyl, triphenyl, phenyl-naphthyl,
binaphthyl, biphenyl-naphthyl, and the like. In preferred embodiments, the aryl group is
25 (C₅-C₂₀) aryl, with (C₅-C₁₀) being particularly preferred.

30 "Aryleno" refers to a divalent cyclic or polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon bridge radical,
including aryl radicals, derived by the removal of one hydrogen atom from each of two adjacent
carbon atoms of a parent cyclic or polycyclic aromatic ring system. Typical aryleno groups
include, but are not limited to, aceanthryleno, acenaphthylene, acephenanthryleno, anthraceno,
azuleno, benzeno, chryseno, coroneno, fluorantheno, fluoreneno, hexaceno, hexapheno, hexaleno,
as-indaceno, *s*-indaceno, indeno, naphthaleno, octaceno, octapheno, octaleno, ovaleno,

penta-2,4-dieno, pentaceno, pentaleno, pentapheno, peryleno, phenaleno, phenanthreno, piceno, pleiadeno, pyreno, pyranthreno, rubiceno, triphenyleno, trinaphthaleno, and the like. In preferred embodiments, the aryleno group is (C₅-C₂₀) aryleno, with (C₅-C₁₀) being particularly preferred.

5 "Substituted Aryl and Aryleno" refers to an aryl or aryleno radical in which one or more hydrogen atoms are each independently replaced with another substituent. Typical substituents include, but are not limited to, -X, -R, -O', -OR, -SR, -S', -NRR, =NR, -CX₃, -CN, -OCN, -SCN, -NCO, -NCS, -NO, -NO₂, =N₂, -N₃, -S(O)₂O', -S(O)₂OH, -S(O)₂R, -P(O)(O')₂, -P(O)(OH)₂, -C(O)R, -C(O)X, -C(S)R, -C(O)OR, -C(O)O', -C(S)OR, -C(O)SR, -C(S)SR, -C(O)NRR, 10 -C(S)NRR and -C(NR)NRR, where each X is independently a halogen and each R is independently -H, alkyl, aryl, arylalkyl, heteroaryl or heteroarylkyl. Particularly preferred substituents are halogen, -OS(O)₂OR, -S(O)₂OR, -S(O)₂R, -S(O)₂NR, -S(O)R, -OP(O)O₂RR, -P(O)O₂RR, -C(O)OR, -NRR, -NRRR, -NC(O)R, -C(O)R, -C(O)NRR, -CN, -O and -OR, wherein 15 R is independently selected from the group consisting of -H, alkyl, heteroalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, arylalkyl, heteroarylkyl and linking group.

20 "Heteroaryl" refers to an unsaturated cyclic or polycyclic heteroatomic radical having a conjugated π electron system derived by the removal of one hydrogen atom from a single atom of a parent heteroaromatic ring system. Specifically included within "heteroaromatic ring systems" are fused ring systems in which one or more rings are aromatic and one or more rings are saturated or unsaturated, such as, for example, arsindole, chromane, chromene, indole, 25 indoline, xanthene, etc. Typical heteratoms include, but are not limited to, N, P, O, S, Si etc. Typical heteroaryl groups include, but are not limited to, radicals derived from acridine, arsindole, carbazole, β -carboline, chromane, chromene, cinnoline, furan, imidazole, indazole, 30 indole, indoline, indolizine, isobenzofuran, isochromene, isoindole, isoindoline, isoquinoline, isothiazole, isoxazole, naphthyridine, oxadiazole, oxazole, perimidine, phenanthridine, phenanthroline, phenazine, phthalazine, pteridine, purine, pyran, pyrazine, pyrazole, pyridazine, pyridine, pyrimidine, pyrrole, pyrrolizine, quinazoline, quinoline, quinolizine, quinoxaline, tetrazole, thiadiazole, thiazole, thiophene, triazole, xanthene, and the like. In preferred 35 embodiments, the heteroaryl group is a 5-20 membered heteroaryl, with 5-10 membered heteroaryl being particularly preferred.

"Heteroaryleno" refers to a cyclic or polycyclic heteroatomic bridge derived by the removal of one hydrogen atom from each of two adjacent atoms of a parent heterocyclic ring system. Typical heteroaryleno groups include, but are not limited to, acridino, carbazolo, 5 β -carbolino, chromeno, cinnolino, furano, imidazolo, indazoleno, indoleno, indolizino, isobenzofurano, isochromeno, isoindoleno, isoquinolino, isothiazoleno, isoxazoleno, naphthyridino, oxadiazoleno, oxazoleno, perimidino, phenanthridino, phenanthrolino, phenazino, phthalazino, pteridino, purino, pyrano, pyrazino, pyrazoleno, pyridazino, pyridino, pyrimidino, pyrroleno, pyrrolizino, quinazolino, quinolino, quinolizino, quinoxalino, 10 tetrazoleno, thiadiazoleno, thiazoleno, thiopheno, triazoleno, xantheno, and the like. In preferred embodiments, the heteroaryleno group is a 5-20 membered heteroaryleno, with 5-10 membered heteroarylenos being particularly preferred.

"Substituted heteroaryl" and "substituted heteroaryleno" refers to a heteroaryl or heteroaryleno radical in which one or more hydrogen atoms are each independently replaced 15 with another substituent. Typical substituents include, but are not limited to, -X, -R, -O⁻, -OR, -SR, -S⁻, -NRR, =NR, -CX₃, -CN, -OCN, -SCN, -NCO, -NCS, -NO, -NO₂, =N₂, -N₃, -S(O)₂O⁻, 20 -S(O)₂OH, -S(O)₂R, -P(O)(O)₂, -P(O)(OH)₂, -C(O)R, -C(O)X, -C(S)R, -C(O)OR, -C(O)O⁻, -C(S)OR, -C(O)SR, -C(S)SR, -C(O)NRR, -C(S)NRR and -C(NR)NRR, where each X is independently a halogen and each R is independently -H, alkyl, alkanyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, arylalkyl, heteroaryl or heteroarylkyl, as defined herein. Particularly preferred substituents are 25 halogen, -OS(O)₂OR, -S(O)₂OR, -S(O)₂NR, -S(O)R, -OP(O)O₂RR, -P(O)O₂RR, -C(O)OR, -NRR, -NRRR, -NC(O)R, -C(O)R, -C(O)NRR, -CN, -O and -OR, wherein R is independently selected from the group consisting of -H, alkyl, heteroalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, arylalkyl, heteroarylkyl and linking group.

"Arylalkyl" refers to an acyclic alkyl group in which one of the hydrogen atoms bonded to a terminal carbon atom is replaced with an aryl moiety. Typical arylalkyl groups include, but are not limited to, benzyl, 2-phenylethan-1-yl, 2-phenylethen-1-yl, naphthylmethyl, 2- 30 naphthylethan-1-yl, 2-naphthylethen-1-yl, naphthobenzyl, 2-naphthophenylethan-1-yl and the like. Where specific alkyl moieties are intended, the nomenclature arylalkanyl, arylalkenyl and/or arylalkynyl is used. In preferred embodiments, the arylalkyl group is (C₆-C₂₆) arylalkyl, i.e., the alkanyl, alkenyl or alkynyl moiety of the arylalkyl group is (C₁-C₆) and the aryl moiety

is (C₅-C₂₀). In particularly preferred embodiments the arylalkyl group is (C₆-C₁₃), *i.e.*, the alkanyl, alkenyl or alkynyl moiety of the arylalkyl group is (C₁-C₃) and the aryl moiety is (C₅-C₁₀).

5 "Substituted arylalkyl" refers to an arylalkyl radical in which one or more hydrogen atoms are each independently replaced with another substituent. Typical substituents include, but are not limited to, -X, -R, -O', -OR, -SR, -S', -NRR, =NR, -CX₃, -CN, -OCN, -SCN, -NCO, -NCS, -NO, -NO₂, =N₂, -N₃, -S(O)₂O', -S(O)₂OH, -S(O)₂R, -P(O)(O')₂, -P(O)(OH)₂, -C(O)R, -C(O)X, -C(S)R, -C(O)OR, -C(O)O', -C(S)OR, -C(O)SR, -C(S)SR, -C(O)NRR, -C(S)NRR and -C(NR)NRR, where each X is independently a halogen and each R is independently -H, alkyl, alkanyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, arylalkyl, heteroaryl or heteroarylalkyl, as defined herein. Particularly preferred substituents are halogen, -OS(O)₂OR, -S(O)₂OR, -S(O)R, -S(O)₂NR, -S(O)R, -OP(O)O₂RR, -P(O)O₂RR, -C(O)OR, -NRR, -NRRR, -NC(O)R, -C(O)R, -C(O)NRR, -CN, -O and -OR, wherein R is independently selected from the group consisting of -H, alkyl, 10 heteroalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, arylalkyl, heteroarylalkyl and linking group.

15 "Heteroarylalkyl" refers to an acyclic alkyl group in which one of the hydrogen atoms bonded to a terminal carbon atom is replaced with a heteroaryl moiety. Where specific alkyl moieties are intended, the nomenclature heteroarylalkanyl, heteroarylkanyl and/or 20 heteroarylkynyl is used. In preferred embodiments, the heteroarylalkyl group is a 6-26 membered heteroarylalkyl, *i.e.*, the alkanyl, alkenyl or alkynyl moiety of the heteroarylalkyl is (C₁-C₆) and the heteroaryl moiety is a 5-20-membered heteroaryl. In particularly preferred embodiments, the heteroarylalkyl is a 6-13 membered heteroarylalkyl, *i.e.*, the alkanyl, alkenyl or alkynyl moiety is (C₁-C₃) and the heteroaryl moiety is a 5-10 membered heteroaryl.

25 "Substituted heteroarylalkyl" refers to a heteroarylalkyl radical in which one or more hydrogens are each independently replaced with another substituent. Typical substituents include, but are not limited to, -X, -R, -O', -OR, -SR, -S', -NRR, =NR, -CX₃, -CN, -OCN, -SCN, -NCO, -NCS, -NO, -NO₂, =N₂, -N₃, -S(O)₂O', -S(O)₂OH, -S(O)₂R, -P(O)(O')₂, -P(O)(OH)₂, -C(O)R, -C(O)X, -C(S)R, -C(O)OR, -C(O)O', -C(S)OR, -C(O)SR, -C(S)SR, -C(O)NRR, -C(S)NRR and -C(NR)NRR, where each X is independently a halogen and each R is independently -H, alkyl, alkanyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, arylalkyl, heteroaryl or heteroarylalkyl,

as defined herein. Particularly preferred substituents are halogen, -OS(O)₂OR, -S(O)₂OR, -S(O)₂R, -S(O)NR, -S(O)R, -OP(O)O₂RR, -P(O)O₂RR, -C(O)OR, -NRR, -NRRR, -NC(O)R, -C(O)R, -C(O)NRR, -CN, -O and -OR, wherein R is independently selected from the group consisting of -H, alkyl, heteroalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, arylalkyl, heteroarylalkyl and linking group.

5

"Spectral resolution" in reference to a set of dyes means that fluorescent emission bands of the dyes are sufficiently distinct, i.e., sufficiently non-overlapping, that reagents to which the set of dyes are attached, e.g. polynucleotides, can be distinguished on the basis of the fluorescent emission bands generated by each of the individual members of the set of 10 dyes using standard photodetection systems, e.g. employing a system of band pass filters and photomultiplier tubes, charged-coupled devices and spectrographs, or the like, as exemplified by the systems described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,230,558, 4,811,218, or in Wheless et al, pgs. 21-76, in *Flow Cytometry: Instrumentation and Data Analysis* (Academic Press, New York, 1985).

15

"Linking group" means a moiety capable of reacting with a "complementary functionality" to form a "linkage." A linking group and its associated complementary functionality are referred to herein as a "linkage pair."

20

The term "nucleoside" refers to a compound comprising a purine, deazapurine, or pyrimidine nucleobase, e.g., adenine, guanine, cytosine, uracil, thymine, 7-deazaadenine, 7-deazaguanosine, and the like, that is linked to a pentose at the 1'-position. When the nucleoside base is purine or 7-deazapurine, the pentose is attached to the nucleobase at the 9-position of the purine or deazapurine, and when the nucleobase is pyrimidine, the pentose is 25 attached to the nucleobase at the 1-position of the pyrimidine, (e.g., Kornberg and Baker, *DNA Replication*, 2nd Ed. (Freeman, San Francisco, 1992)). The term "nucleotide" as used herein refers to a phosphate ester of a nucleoside, e.g., a triphosphate ester, wherein the most common site of esterification is the hydroxyl group attached to the C-5 position of the pentose. The term "nucleoside/tide" as used herein refers to a set of compounds including both nucleosides and 30 nucleotides.

The term "polynucleotide" means polymers of nucleotide monomers, including analogs of such polymers, including double and single stranded deoxyribonucleotides, ribonucleotides, α -anomeric forms thereof, and the like. Monomers are linked by "internucleotide linkages," e.g., phosphodiester linkages, where as used herein, the term "phosphodiester linkage" refers to 5 phosphodiester bonds or bonds including phosphate analogs thereof, including associated counterions, e.g., H^+ , NH_4^+ , Na^+ , if such counterions are present. Whenever a polynucleotide is represented by a sequence of letters, such as "ATGCCTG," it will be understood that the nucleotides are in 5' to 3' order from left to right and that "A" denotes deoxyadenosine, "C" denotes deoxycytidine, "G" denotes deoxyguanosine, and "T" denotes deoxythymidine, unless 10 otherwise noted.

"Analogs" in reference to nucleosides/tides and/or polynucleotides comprise synthetic analogs having modified nucleobase portions, modified pentose portions and/or modified phosphate portions, and, in the case of polynucleotides, modified internucleotide linkages, as described generally elsewhere (e.g., Scheit, *Nucleotide Analogs* (John Wiley, New York, (1980); Englisch, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl.* 30:613-29 (1991); Agrawal, *Protocols for Polynucleotides and Analogs*, Humana Press (1994)). Generally, modified phosphate portions comprise analogs of phosphate wherein the phosphorous atom is in the +5 oxidation state and one or more of the oxygen atoms is replaced with a non-oxygen moiety, e.g., sulfur. 20 Exemplary phosphate analogs include but are not limited to phosphorothioate, phosphorodithioate, phosphoroselenoate, phosphorodiselenoate, phosphoroanilothioate, phosphoranilidate, phosphoramidate, boronophosphates, including associated counterions, e.g., H^+ , NH_4^+ , Na^+ , if such counterions are present. Exemplary modified nucleobase portions include but are not limited to 2,6-diaminopurine, hypoxanthine, pseudouridine, C-5-propyne, 25 isocytosine, isoguanine, 2-thiopyrimidine, and other like analogs. Particularly preferred nucleobase analogs are iso-C and iso-G nucleobase analogs available from Sulfonics, Inc., Alachua, FL (e.g., Benner, *et al.*, US Patent 5,432,272). Exemplary modified pentose portions include but are not limited to 2'- or 3'-modifications where the 2'- or 3'-position is hydrogen, hydroxy, alkoxy, e.g., methoxy, ethoxy, allyloxy, isopropoxy, butoxy, isobutoxy and phenoxy, 30 azido, amino or alkylamino, fluoro, chloro, bromo and the like. Modified internucleotide linkages include phosphate analogs, analogs having achiral and uncharged intersubunit linkages (e.g., Sterchak, E.P., *et al.*, *Organic Chem.*, 52:4202 (1987)), and uncharged

5 morpholino-based polymers having achiral intersubunit linkages (e.g., U.S. Patent No. 5,034,506). A particularly preferred class of polynucleotide analogs where a conventional sugar and internucleotide linkage has been replaced with a 2-aminoethylglycine amide backbone polymer is peptide nucleic acid (PNA) (e.g., Nielsen *et al.*, *Science*, 254:1497-1500 (1991); Egholm *et al.*, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 114: 1895-1897 (1992)).

10 As used herein the term "primer-extension reagent" means a reagent comprising components necessary to effect an enzymatic template-mediated extension of a polynucleotide primer. Primer extension reagents include (1) a polymerase enzyme, e.g., a thermostable DNA polymerase enzyme such as *Taq* polymerase; (2) a buffer; (3) one or 15 more chain-extension nucleotides, e.g., deoxynucleotide triphosphates, e.g., deoxyguanosine 5'-triphosphate, 7-deazadeoxyguanosine 5'-triphosphate, deoxyadenosine 5'-triphosphate, deoxythymidine 5'-triphosphate, deoxycytidine 5'-triphosphate; and, optionally in the case of Sanger-type DNA sequencing reactions, (4) one or more chain-terminating nucleotides, e.g., dideoxynucleotide triphosphates, e.g., dideoxyguanosine 5'-triphosphate, 7-deazadideoxyguanosine 5'-triphosphate, dideoxyadenosine 5'-triphosphate, dideoxythymidine 5'-triphosphate, and dideoxycytidine 5'-triphosphate.

20 "Terminator" means a chemical entity that when incorporated into 3'-end of a primer extension product prevents the further extension of such primer extension product. In the case of nucleotide terminators, when the nucleotide terminator includes a ribofuranose sugar portion, the 3'-position must not have a hydroxy group capable of being subsequently used by a polymerase to incorporate additional nucleotides. Alternatively, a ribofuranose analog could be used, such as arabinose. Exemplary nucleotide terminators include 2',3'-dideoxy- β -D-ribofuranosyl, β -D-arabinofuranosyl, 3'-deoxy- β -D-arabinofuranosyl, 3'-amino-2',3'-dideoxy- β -D-ribofuranosyl, and 2',3'-dideoxy-3'-fluoro- β -D-ribofuranosyl (Chidgeavadze et al., *Nucleic Acids Research*, 12: 1671-1686 (1984); and Chidgeavadze et al., *FEBS Lett.*, 183: 275-278 (1985)). Nucleotide terminators also include reversible nucleotide terminators (Metzker et al., *Nucleic Acids Research*, 22(20): 4259 (1994)).

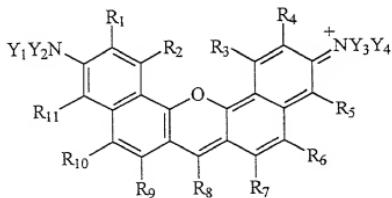
30 "Water solubilizing group" means a substituent which increases the solubility of the compounds of the invention in aqueous solution. Exemplary water-solubilizing groups

include but are not limited charged or polar groups, e.g., quaternary amine, sulfate, sulfonate, carboxylate, phosphate, polyether, polyhydroxyl, and boronate.

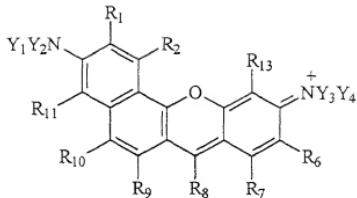
Those of skill in the art will appreciate that many of the compounds encompassed by the
5 formulae referred to herein contain chiral centers. In addition, the various compounds may
further exhibit the phenomena of tautomerism, conformational isomerism, or geometric
isomerism. As the formulae drawings within this specification can represent only one of the
possible tautomeric, conformational isomeric, enantiomeric or geometric isomeric forms, it
should be understood that the invention encompasses any tautomeric, conformational isomeric,
10 enantiomeric or geometric isomeric forms of the compounds which exhibit the desired activities
and/or properties described herein. In addition, all molecular structures referred to herein, either
through diagrams or terminology, are intended to encompass all protonation states and associated
counterions thereof.

II. EXTENDED RHODAMINE DYE COMPOUNDS.

In a first aspect, the present invention comprises a novel class of extended rhodamine compounds having the general structure shown in Formula I immediately below.



or,

FORMULA I

10

The moiety R_i in the structures of Formula I taken alone is selected from the group consisting of -H, alkyl, alkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_i , heteroalkyl, heteroalkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_i , aryl, aryl independently substituted with one or more Z_i , heteroaryl, heteroaryl independently substituted with one or more Z_i , arylalkyl, arylalkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_i , heteroarylalkyl, heteroarylalkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_i , halogen, -OS(O)₂OR, -S(O)₂OR, -S(O)₂R, -S(O)₂NR, -S(O)R, -OP(O)O₂RR, -P(O)O₂RR, -C(O)OR, -NRR, -NRRR, -NC(O)R, -C(O)R, -C(O)NRR, -CN, and -OR, wherein R is independently selected from the group consisting of -H, alkyl, heteroalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, arylalkyl, heteroarylalkyl and linking group.

25 As used here and throughout this disclosure, the substituent Z_i is selected from the group consisting of -R, halogen, -OS(O)₂OR, -S(O)₂OR, -S(O)₂R, -S(O)₂NR, -S(O)R, -OP(O)O₂RR, -P(O)O₂RR, -C(O)OR, -NRR, -NRRR, -NC(O)R, -C(O)R, -C(O)NRR, -CN, -O and -OR, wherein R is independently selected from the group consisting of -H, alkyl, heteroalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, arylalkyl, heteroarylalkyl and linking group.

30 Alternatively, R_i may be taken together with R_2 , Y_1 , or Y_2 , where the resulting combined substituent is selected from the group consisting of alkylene, alkylene independently substituted with one or more Z_i , heteroalkylene, heteroalkylene independently substituted with one or more Z_i , arylene, arylene independently substituted with one or more Z_i , heteroarylene, and heteroarylene independently substituted with one or more Z_i .

The moiety R_2 taken alone is selected from the group consisting of -H, alkyl, alkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroalkyl, heteroalkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , aryl, aryl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 ,
5 heteroaryl, heteroaryl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , arylalkyl, arylalkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroarylalkyl, heteroarylalkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , halogen, -OS(O)₂OR, -S(O)₂OR, -S(O)₂R, -S(O)₂NR, -S(O)R, -OP(O)O₂RR, -P(O)O₂RR, -C(O)OR, -NRR, -NRRR, -NC(O)R, -C(O)R, -C(O)NRR, -CN, and -OR, wherein R is independently selected from the group consisting of -H, alkyl,
10 heteroalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, arylalkyl, heteroarylalkyl and linking group.

Alternatively, R_2 may be taken together with R_1 , where the combined substituent is selected from the group consisting of alkylene, alkylene independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroalkylene, heteroalkylene independently substituted with one or more Z_1 ,
15 arylene, arylene independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroarylene, and heteroarylene independently substituted with one or more Z_1 .

The moiety R_3 taken alone is selected from the group consisting of -H, alkyl, alkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroalkyl, heteroalkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , aryl, aryl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 ,
20 heteroaryl, heteroaryl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , arylalkyl, arylalkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroarylalkyl, heteroarylalkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , halogen, -OS(O)₂OR, -S(O)₂OR, -S(O)₂R, -S(O)₂NR, -S(O)R, -OP(O)O₂RR, -P(O)O₂RR, -C(O)OR, -NRR, -NRRR, -NC(O)R, -C(O)R, -C(O)NRR, -CN, and -OR, wherein R is independently selected from the group consisting of -H, alkyl,
25 heteroalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, arylalkyl, heteroarylalkyl and linking group.

Or, R_3 may be taken together with R_4 , where the combined substituent is selected from the group consisting of alkylene, alkylene independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroalkylene, heteroalkylene independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , arylene,
30 arylene independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroarylene, and heteroarylene independently substituted with one or more Z_1 .

The moiety R_4 taken alone is selected from the group consisting of -H, alkyl, alkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroalkyl, heteroalkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , aryl, aryl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 ,
5 heteroaryl, heteroaryl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , arylalkyl, arylalkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroarylkyl, heteroarylkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , halogen, -OS(O)₂OR, -S(O)₂OR, -S(O)₂R, -S(O)₂NR, -S(O)R, -OP(O)O₂RR, -P(O)O₂RR, -C(O)OR, -NRR, -NRRR, -NC(O)R, -C(O)R, -C(O)NRR, -CN, and -OR, wherein R is independently selected from the group consisting of -H, alkyl,
10 heteroalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, arylalkyl, heteroarylkyl and linking group.


 R_4 may be taken together with R_3 , Y_3 , or Y_4 , where the resulting combined substituent is selected from the group consisting of alkylene, alkylene independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroalkylene, heteroalkylene independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , arylene, arylene independently substituted with one or more Z_1 ,
15 heteroarylene, and heteroarylene independently substituted with one or more Z_1 .

Moiety R_5 taken alone is selected from the group consisting of -H, alkyl, alkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroalkyl, heteroalkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , aryl, aryl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 ,
20 heteroaryl, heteroaryl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , arylalkyl, arylalkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroarylkyl, heteroarylkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , halogen, -OS(O)₂OR, -S(O)₂OR, -S(O)₂R, -S(O)₂NR, -S(O)R, -OP(O)O₂RR, -P(O)O₂RR, -C(O)OR, -NRR, -NRRR, -NC(O)R, -C(O)R, -C(O)NRR, -CN, and -OR, wherein R is independently selected from the group consisting of -H, alkyl,
25 heteroalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, arylalkyl, heteroarylkyl and linking group.

Alternatively, R_5 may be taken together with R_6 , Y_3 , or Y_4 , where the resulting combined substituent is selected from the group consisting of alkylene, alkylene independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroalkylene, heteroalkylene independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , arylene, arylene independently substituted with one or more Z_1 ,
30 heteroarylene, and heteroarylene independently substituted with one or more Z_1 .

The moiety R_6 taken alone is selected from the group consisting of -H, alkyl, alkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroalkyl, heteroalkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , aryl, aryl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 ,
5 heteroaryl, heteroaryl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , arylalkyl, arylalkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroarylalkyl, heteroarylalkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , halogen, -OS(O)₂OR, -S(O)₂OR, -S(O)₂R, -S(O)₂NR, -S(O)R, -OP(O)O₂RR, -P(O)O₂RR, -C(O)OR, -NRR, -NRRR, -NC(O)R, -C(O)R, -C(O)NRR, -CN, and -OR, wherein R is independently selected from the group consisting of -H, alkyl,
10 heteroalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, arylalkyl, heteroarylalkyl and linking group.

Or, R_6 may be taken together with R_5 , R_7 , Y_3 , or Y_4 , where the resulting combined substituent is selected from the group consisting of alkyleno, alkyleno independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroalkyleno, heteroalkyleno independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , aryleneo, aryleneo independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroaryleno, and heteroaryleno independently substituted with one or more Z_1 .

The substituent R_7 taken alone is selected from the group consisting of -H, alkyl, alkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroalkyl, heteroalkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , aryl, aryl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 ,
20 heteroaryl, heteroaryl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , arylalkyl, arylalkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroarylalkyl, heteroarylalkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , halogen, -OS(O)₂OR, -S(O)₂OR, -S(O)₂R, -S(O)₂NR, -S(O)R, -OP(O)O₂RR, -P(O)O₂RR, -C(O)OR, -NRR, -NRRR, -NC(O)R, -C(O)R, -C(O)NRR, -CN, and -OR, wherein R is independently selected from the group consisting of -H, alkyl,
25 heteroalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, arylalkyl, heteroarylalkyl and linking group.

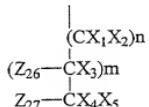
Or, R_7 may be taken together with R_6 , where the resulting combined substituent is selected from the group consisting of alkyleno, alkyleno independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroalkyleno, heteroalkyleno independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , aryleneo, aryleneo independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroaryleno, and heteroaryleno independently substituted with one or more Z_1 .

The moiety R_8 is selected from the group consisting of -H, alkyl, alkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroalkyl, heteroalkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , aryl, aryl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroaryl, heteroaryl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , arylalkyl, arylalkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroarylalkyl, heteroarylalkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 .

In one preferred embodiment, R_8 is alkyl independently substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen, $-C(O)R$, and $-S(O)_2R$ wherein R is independently selected from the group consisting of -H, alkyl, heteroalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, arylalkyl, heteroarylalkyl and linking group. In a particularly preferred embodiment, R is selected from the group consisting of $-OH$, $-O-alkyl$, $-NH_2$, $-N-alkyl$ and linking group.

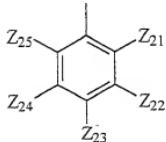
In another preferred embodiment, R_8 is $-CF_3$.

In yet another preferred embodiment, R_8 is



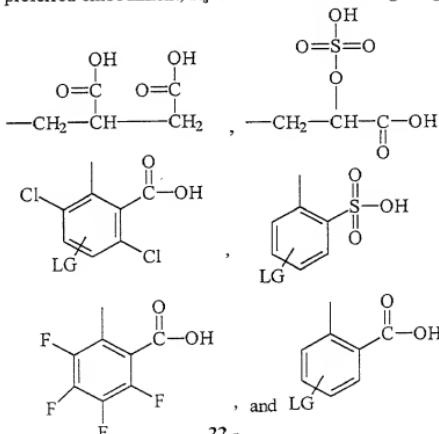
wherein Z_{26} and Z_{27} are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, $-OS(O)_2OR$, $-S(O)_2OR$, $-S(O)_2R$, $-S(O)_2NR$, $-S(O)R$, $-OP(O)O_2RR$, $-P(O)O_2RR$, $-C(O)OR$, $-NRR$, $-NRRR$, $-NC(O)R$, $-C(O)R$, $-C(O)NRR$, $-NC(O)R$, R, and $-OR$, wherein R is independently selected from the group consisting of -H, alkyl, heteroalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, arylalkyl, heteroarylalkyl and linking group. And, X_1 , X_2 , X_3 , X_4 , and X_5 are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, $-Cl$, $-Br$ and $-F$. Indicies n and m are integers each independently ranging from 0 to 5. In two particularly preferred embodiments, X_1 and X_2 are each $-H$, or alternatively, X_1 , X_2 , X_4 , and X_5 are each $-F$.

In a particularly important preferred embodiment of the compounds of the present invention, R_8 has the structure



wherein Z_{21} , Z_{22} , Z_{23} , Z_{24} and Z_{25} each taken separately are Z_1 . In one particularly preferred embodiment, Z_{21} , Z_{22} , Z_{23} , Z_{24} and Z_{25} are each independently selected from the group 10 consisting of $-H$, halogen, C_1 to C_3 alkyl, $-C(O)OR$, $-C(O)R$, $-S(O)_2OR$, $-S(O)_2R$, and $-CH_2OR$, wherein R is independently selected from the group consisting of $-H$, alkyl, heteroalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, arylalkyl, heteroarylalkyl and linking group. In another particularly preferred embodiment, one or more of Z_{21} , Z_{22} , Z_{23} , Z_{24} or Z_{25} is $-F$ or $-Cl$. In yet another particularly preferred embodiment, Z_{21} is $-C(O)OH$. In another particularly preferred embodiment, Z_{21} is $-C(O)OH$, and one of Z_{23} or Z_{24} is $-C(O)OH$. In yet another particularly preferred embodiment, Z_{22} and Z_{25} are each $-Cl$. In another particularly preferred embodiment, Z_{22} , Z_{23} , Z_{24} and Z_{25} are all $-F$ or all Cl . In another particularly preferred embodiment, Z_{21} is $-S(O)_2OH$ and one of Z_{23} or Z_{24} is $-C(O)OH$. In yet another particularly preferred embodiment, Z_{21} is $-C(O)OR$ and one of Z_{22} , Z_{23} , or Z_{24} is linking group.

20 In another preferred embodiment, R_8 is selected from among the group consisting of



wherein LG is linking group.

The moiety R_9 taken alone is selected from the group consisting of -H, alkyl, alkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroalkyl, heteroalkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , aryl, aryl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 ,
5 heteroaryl, heteroaryl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , arylalkyl, arylalkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroaryalkyl, heteroaryalkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , halogen, - $OS(O)_2OR$, - $S(O)_2OR$, - $S(O)_2R$, - $S(O)_2NR$, - $S(O)R$, - $OP(O)O_2RR$, - $P(O)O_2RR$, - $C(O)OR$, - NRR , - $NRRR$, - $NC(O)R$, - $C(O)R$, - $C(O)NRR$, -
10 CN , and - OR , wherein R is independently selected from the group consisting of -H, alkyl, heteroalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, arylalkyl, heteroaryalkyl and linking group.

Alternatively, R_9 may be taken together with R_{10} , where the resulting combined substituent is selected from the group consisting of alkylene, alkylene independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroalkylene, heteroalkylene independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , arylene, arylene independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroarylene, and heteroarylene independently substituted with one or more Z_1 .

R_{10} taken alone is selected from the group consisting of -H, alkyl, alkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroalkyl, heteroalkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , aryl, aryl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroaryl, heteroaryl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , arylalkyl, arylalkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroaryalkyl, heteroaryalkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , halogen, - $OS(O)_2OR$, - $S(O)_2OR$, - $S(O)_2R$, - $S(O)_2NR$, - $S(O)R$, - $OP(O)O_2RR$, - $P(O)O_2RR$, - $C(O)OR$, - NRR , - $NRRR$, - $NC(O)R$, - $C(O)R$, - $C(O)NRR$, -
25 CN , and - OR , wherein R is independently selected from the group consisting of -H, alkyl, heteroalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, arylalkyl, heteroaryalkyl and linking group.

Or, when R_{10} is taken together with R_9 or R_{11} , the resulting combined substituent is selected from the group consisting of alkylene, alkylene independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroalkylene, heteroalkylene independently substituted with one or more Z_1 ,

aryleno, aryleno independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroaryleno, and heteroaryleno independently substituted with one or more Z_1 .

R₁₁ taken alone is selected from the group consisting of -H, alkyl, alkyl independently substituted with one or more Z₁, heteroalkyl, heteroalkyl independently substituted with one or more Z₁, aryl, aryl independently substituted with one or more Z₁, heteroaryl, heteroaryl independently substituted with one or more Z₁, arylalkyl, arylalkyl independently substituted with one or more Z₁, heteroarylalkyl, heteroarylalkyl independently substituted with one or more Z₁, halogen, -OS(O)₂OR, -S(O)₂OR, -S(O)₂R, -S(O)₂NR, -S(O)R, -OP(O)O₂RR, -P(O)O₂RR, -C(O)OR, -NRR, -NRRR, -NC(O)R, -C(O)R, -C(O)NRR, -CN, and -OR, wherein R is independently selected from the group consisting of -H, alkyl, heteroalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, arylalkyl, heteroarylalkyl and linking group.

Alternatively, R_{11} may be taken together with R_{10} , Y_1 or Y_2 , where the resulting combined substituent is selected from the group consisting of alkylene, alkylene independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroalkylene, heteroalkylene independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , arylene, arylene independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroarylene, and heteroarylene independently substituted with one or more Z_1 .

²⁰ R_{13} taken alone is selected from the group consisting of -H, alkyl, alkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroalkyl, heteroalkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , aryl, aryl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroaryl, heteroaryl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , arylalkyl, arylalkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroarylalkyl, heteroarylalkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , halogen, $-OS(O_2)OR$, $-S(O_2)OR$, $-S(O_2)R$, $-S(O_2)NR$, $-S(O)R$, $-OP(O)O_2RR$, $-P(O)O_2RR$, $-C(O)OR$, $-NRR$, $-NRRR$, $-NC(O)R$, $-C(O)R$, $-C(O)NRR$, CN, and $-OR$, wherein R is independently selected from the group consisting of -H, alkyl, heteroalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, arylalkyl, heteroarylalkyl and linking group.

30 Alternatively, R_{13} may be taken together with Y_3 or Y_4 , where the resulting combined substituent is selected from the group consisting of alkylene, alkylene independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroalkylene, heteroalkylene independently substituted with

one or more Z_1 , arylene, arylene independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroarylene, and heteroarylene independently substituted with one or more Z_1 .

In one preferred embodiment, one or more of R_1 , R_4 , R_5 , R_6 , R_7 , R_9 , R_{10} , R_{11} and R_{13} is 5 each independently $-S(O)_2OH$, or is each independently $-F$ or $-Cl$, or is each independently aryl or aryl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 .

Y₁ taken alone is selected from the group consisting of $-H$, alkyl, alkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroalkyl, heteroalkyl independently substituted with one or 10 more Z_1 , aryl, aryl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroaryl, heteroaryl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , arylalkyl, arylalkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroarylalkyl, and heteroarylalkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 .

Or, Y₁ may be taken together with R_1 , R_{11} or Y₂, where the resulting combined 20 substituent is selected from the group consisting of alkylene, alkylene independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroalkylene, heteroalkylene independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , arylene, arylene independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroarylene, and heteroarylene independently substituted with one or more Z_1 .

Moiety Y₂ taken alone is selected from the group consisting of $-H$, alkyl, alkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroalkyl, heteroalkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , aryl, aryl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroaryl, heteroaryl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , arylalkyl, arylalkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroarylalkyl, and heteroarylalkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 .

Alternatively, Y₂ may be taken together with R_1 , R_{11} or Y₁, where the resulting 30 combined substituent is selected from the group consisting of alkylene, alkylene independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroalkylene, heteroalkylene independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , arylene, arylene independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroarylene, and heteroarylene independently substituted with one or more Z_1 .

Y₃ taken alone is selected from the group consisting of -H, alkyl, alkyl independently substituted with one or more Z₁, heteroalkyl, heteroalkyl independently substituted with one or more Z₁, aryl, aryl independently substituted with one or more Z₁, heteroaryl, heteroaryl independently substituted with one or more Z₁, arylalkyl, arylalkyl independently substituted with one or more Z₁, heteroarylalkyl, and heteroarylalkyl independently substituted with one or more Z₁.

Or, Y₃ may be taken together with R₄, R₅, R₆, R₁₃ or Y₄, where the resulting combined substituent is selected from the group consisting of alkyleneo, alkyleneo independently substituted with one or more Z₁, heteroalkyleneo, heteroalkyleneo independently substituted with one or more Z₁, aryleneo, aryleneo independently substituted with one or more Z₁, heteroaryleneo, and heteroaryleneo independently substituted with one or more Z₁.

Y₄ is absent, or Y₄ taken alone is selected from the group consisting of -H, alkyl, alkyl independently substituted with one or more Z₁, heteroalkyl, heteroalkyl independently substituted with one or more Z₁, aryl, aryl independently substituted with one or more Z₁, heteroaryl, heteroaryl independently substituted with one or more Z₁, arylalkyl, arylalkyl independently substituted with one or more Z₁, heteroarylalkyl, and heteroarylalkyl independently substituted with one or more Z₁.

Instead, Y₄ may be taken together with R₄, R₅, R₆, R₁₃ or Y₃, where the resulting combined substituent is selected from the group consisting of alkyleneo, alkyleneo independently substituted with one or more Z₁, heteroalkyleneo, heteroalkyleneo independently substituted with one or more Z₁, aryleneo, aryleneo independently substituted with one or more Z₁, heteroaryleneo, and heteroaryleneo independently substituted with one or more Z₁.

In one preferred embodiment, at least one of Y₁, Y₂, Y₃, or Y₄ taken separately is selected from the group consisting of -H, alkyl, aryl and arylalkyl.

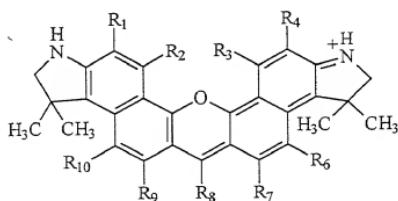
In another preferred embodiment of the compounds of the present invention, Y₁ is taken together with R₁ or R₁₁ and is C₂ or C₃ alkyleneo or alkyleneo independently substituted

with one or more Z_1 , or Y_2 is taken together with R_1 or R_{11} and is C_2 or C_3 alkylene or alkylene independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , or Y_3 is taken together with R_4 or R_5 or R_6 or R_{13} and is C_2 or C_3 alkylene or alkylene independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , or Y_4 is taken together with R_4 or R_5 or R_6 or R_{13} and is C_2 or C_3 alkylene or alkylene independently

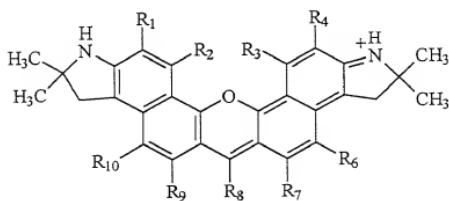
5 substituted with one or more Z_1 . In a particularly preferred embodiment, the C_2 or C_3 substituted alkylene is gem disubstituted with C_1 to C_3 alkyl, most preferably methyl.

Several exemplary preferred structures are provided immediately below.

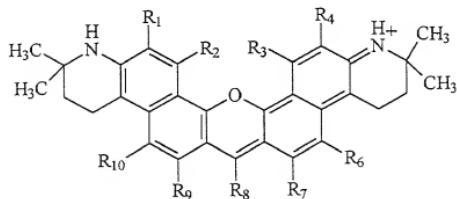
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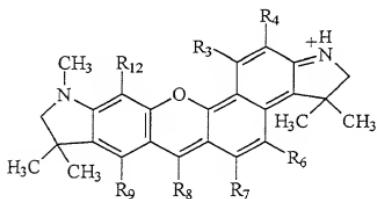
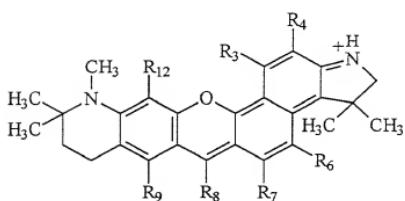
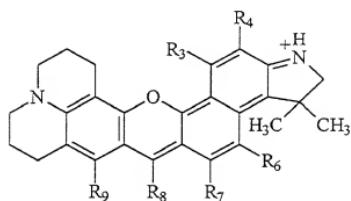
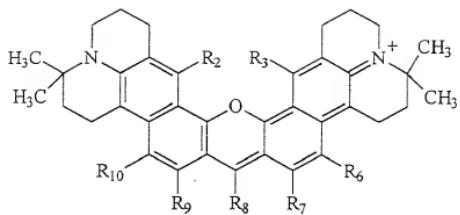
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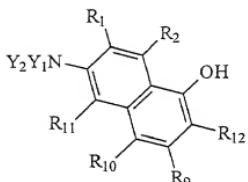


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III. AMINO HYDROXY NAPHTYL INTERMEDIATE COMPOUNDS.

In a second aspect, the present invention comprises a novel class of amino hydroxy naphthyl intermediate compounds useful for the preparation of the above-described extended rhodamine compounds, the general structure of which is provided immediately below.

FORMULA II

The moiety R_1 taken alone is selected from the group consisting of -H, alkyl, alkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroalkyl, heteroalkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , aryl, aryl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroaryl, heteroaryl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , arylalkyl, arylalkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroarylalkyl, heteroarylalkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , halogen, - $\text{OS}(\text{O})_2\text{OR}$, - $\text{S}(\text{O})_2\text{OR}$, - $\text{S}(\text{O})_2\text{R}$, - $\text{S}(\text{O})_2\text{NR}$, - $\text{S}(\text{O})\text{R}$, - $\text{OP}(\text{O})\text{O}_2\text{RR}$, - $\text{P}(\text{O})\text{O}_2\text{RR}$, - $\text{C}(\text{O})\text{OR}$, - NRR , - NRRR , - $\text{NC}(\text{O})\text{R}$, - $\text{C}(\text{O})\text{R}$, - $\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NRR}$, - CN , and - OR , wherein R is independently selected from the group consisting of -H, alkyl, heteroalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, arylalkyl, heteroarylalkyl and linking group.

Alternatively, when R_1 is taken together with R_2 , Y_1 , or Y_2 , the resulting combined substituent is selected from the group consisting of alkylene, alkylene independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroalkylene, heteroalkylene independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , arylene, arylene independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroarylene, and heteroarylene independently substituted with one or more Z_1 .

The moiety R_2 taken alone is selected from the group consisting of -H, alkyl, alkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroalkyl, heteroalkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , aryl, aryl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroaryl, heteroaryl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , arylalkyl, arylalkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroaryalkyl, heteroaryalkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , halogen, $-OS(O)_2OR$, $-S(O)_2OR$, $-S(O)_2R$, $-S(O)_2NR$, $-S(O)R$, $-OP(O)O_2RR$, $-P(O)O_2RR$, $-C(O)OR$, $-NRR$, $-NRRR$, $-NC(O)R$, $-C(O)R$, $-C(O)NRR$, -CN, and -OR, wherein R is independently selected from the group consisting of -H, alkyl, heteroalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, arylalkyl, heteroaryalkyl and linking group.

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Or, R_2 may be taken together with R_1 , where the resulting combined substituent is selected from the group consisting of alkylene, alkylene independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroalkylene, heteroalkylene independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , arylene, arylene independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroarylene, and heteroarylene independently substituted with one or more Z_1 .

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The moiety R_9 taken alone is selected from the group consisting of -H, alkyl, alkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroalkyl, heteroalkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , aryl, aryl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroaryl, heteroaryl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , arylalkyl, arylalkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroaryalkyl, heteroaryalkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , halogen, $-OS(O)_2OR$, $-S(O)_2OR$, $-S(O)_2R$, $-S(O)_2NR$, $-S(O)R$, $-OP(O)O_2RR$, $-P(O)O_2RR$, $-C(O)OR$, $-NRR$, $-NRRR$, $-NC(O)R$, $-C(O)R$, $-C(O)NRR$, -CN, and -OR, wherein R is independently selected from the group consisting of -H, alkyl, heteroalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, arylalkyl, heteroaryalkyl and linking group.

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Alternatively, R_9 may be taken together with R_{10} , where the resulting combined substituent is selected from the group consisting of alkylene, alkylene independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroalkylene, heteroalkylene independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , arylene, arylene independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroarylene, and heteroarylene independently substituted with one or more Z_1 .

The moiety R_{10} taken alone is selected from the group consisting of -H, alkyl, alkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroalkyl, heteroalkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , aryl, aryl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroaryl, heteroaryl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , arylalkyl, arylalkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroaryalkyl, heteroaryalkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , halogen, -OS(O)₂OR, -S(O)₂OR, -S(O)₂R, -S(O)₂NR, -S(O)R, -OP(O)O₂RR, -P(O)O₂RR, -C(O)OR, -NRR, -NRRR, -NC(O)R, -C(O)R, -C(O)NRR, -CN, and -OR, wherein R is independently selected from the group consisting of -H, alkyl, heteroalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, arylalkyl, heteroaryalkyl and linking group.

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Or, R_{10} may be taken together with R_9 or R_{11} , where the resulting combined substituent is selected from the group consisting of alkylene, alkylene independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroalkylene, heteroalkylene independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , arylene, arylene independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroarylene, and heteroarylene independently substituted with one or more Z_1 .

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In a preferred embodiment, one or more of R_1 , R_2 , R_9 , R_{10} and R_{11} is each independently $-S(O)_2OH$. In another preferred embodiment, one or more of R_1 , R_2 , R_9 , R_{10} and R_{11} is each independently $-F$ or $-Cl$. In yet another preferred embodiment, one or more of R_1 , R_2 , R_9 , R_{10} and R_{11} is each independently aryl or aryl independently substituted with one or 5 more Z_1 .

The moiety R_{12} is selected from the group consisting of $-H$ and $-C(O)R_8$, where R_8 is selected from the group consisting of $-H$, alkyl, alkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroalkyl, heteroalkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , aryl, aryl 10 independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroaryl, heteroaryl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , arylalkyl, arylalkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroarylalkyl, heteroarylalkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 .

The moiety Y_1 taken alone is selected from the group consisting of $-H$, alkyl, alkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroalkyl, heteroalkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , aryl, aryl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroaryl, heteroaryl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , arylalkyl, arylalkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroarylalkyl, and heteroarylalkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 . 20

Alternatively, Y_1 may be taken together with R_1 , R_{11} or Y_2 , where the resulting combined substituent is selected from the group consisting of alkylene, alkylene independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroalkylene, heteroalkylene independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , arylene, arylene independently substituted with one or more 25 Z_1 , heteroarylene, and heteroarylene independently substituted with one or more Z_1 .

The moiety Y_2 taken alone is selected from the group consisting of $-H$, alkyl, alkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroalkyl, heteroalkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , aryl, aryl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroaryl, heteroaryl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , arylalkyl, arylalkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroarylalkyl, and heteroarylalkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 . 30

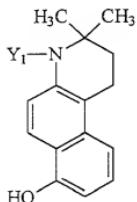
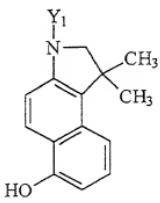
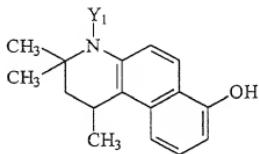
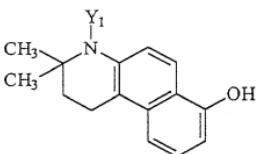
Alternatively, Y_2 may be taken together with R_1 , R_{11} or Y_1 , where the resulting combined substituent is selected from the group consisting of alkylene, alkylene independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroalkylene, heteroalkylene independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , aryleno, aryleno independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroaryleno, and heteroaryleno independently substituted with one or more Z_1 .

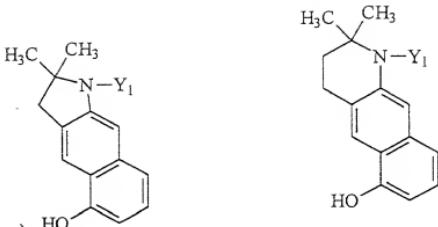
In one preferred embodiment, at least one of Y_1 or Y_2 taken separately is selected from the group consisting of $-H$, alkyl, aryl and arylalkyl.

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In another preferred embodiment, Y_1 is taken together with R_1 or R_{11} and is C_2 or C_3 alkylene or alkylene independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , or Y_2 is taken together with R_1 or R_{11} and is C_2 or C_3 alkylene or alkylene independently substituted with one or more Z_1 . Preferably, the C_2 or C_3 substituted alkylene is gem disubstituted with C_1 to C_3 alkyl, most preferably methyl.

Several exemplary preferred structures according to this embodiment are provided immediately below.

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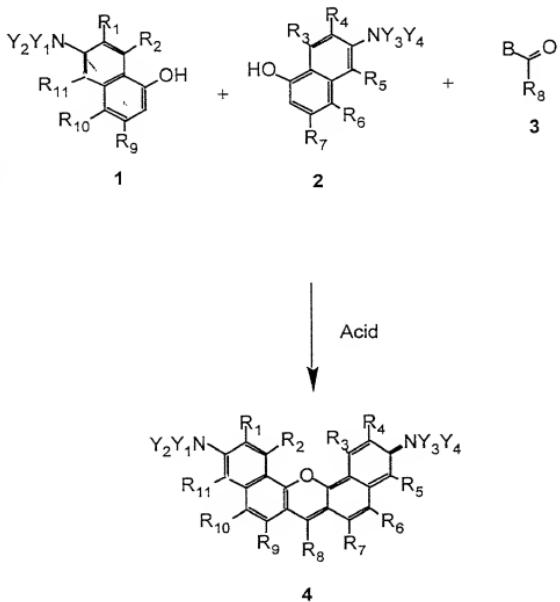
IV. SYNTHESIS OF EXTENDED RHODAMINE DYE COMPOUNDS AND AMINO HYDROXY NAPHTYL INTERMEDIATES.

A. Synthesis of Extended Rhodamine Dyes. Several synthetic methods are available for the synthesis of the extended rhodamine dyes of the present invention.

A first preferred synthesis method is summarized below in Scheme 1. This first method yields a symmetrically substituted extended rhodamine dye, i.e., a dye in which moieties R_1 and R_4 are the same, moieties R_2 and R_3 are the same, moieties R_{11} and R_7 are the same, moieties R_{10} and R_6 are the same, moieties R_9 and R_5 are the same, moieties Y_1 and Y_3 are the same, and moieties Y_2 and Y_4 are the same. In this first preferred method, one equivalent of an aminonaphthol intermediate 1 and one equivalent of an aminonaphthol intermediate 2, where moieties R_1 , R_2 , R_{11} , R_{10} , R_9 , Y_1 and Y_2 of intermediate 1 are the same as moieties R_4 , R_3 , R_5 , R_6 , R_7 , Y_3 and Y_4 of intermediate 2, respectively, are combined with one equivalent of carboxylic acid intermediate 3 in the presence of a strong acid, e.g., sulfuric acid, methane sulfonic acid, or triflic acid, or alternatively a Lewis acid such as aluminum chloride or zinc chloride. At least 3 molar equivalents of acid, based on molar equivalents of intermediate 3, are used. The reaction is conducted in an inert solvent e.g., methylene chloride or nitrobenzene, or no solvent other than the acid. The reaction is heated at temperatures from about 50 °C to about 200 °C from about 1 hr to about 24 hr under an inert atmosphere of nitrogen, helium, argon, or other non-reactive gas. The condensation yields the extended rhodamine dye 4 in a single step. The acid is

removed by dissolution of the reaction mixture into a water insoluble solvent, such as methylene dichloride, and extraction of the acid with water. The product can be isolated from the by-products and starting materials by chromatography on silica gel, with for example, a ternary solvent system such as methylene dichloride:methanol:acetic acid in ratios of about 200:20:5 to about 20:20:5, respectively.

Scheme 1

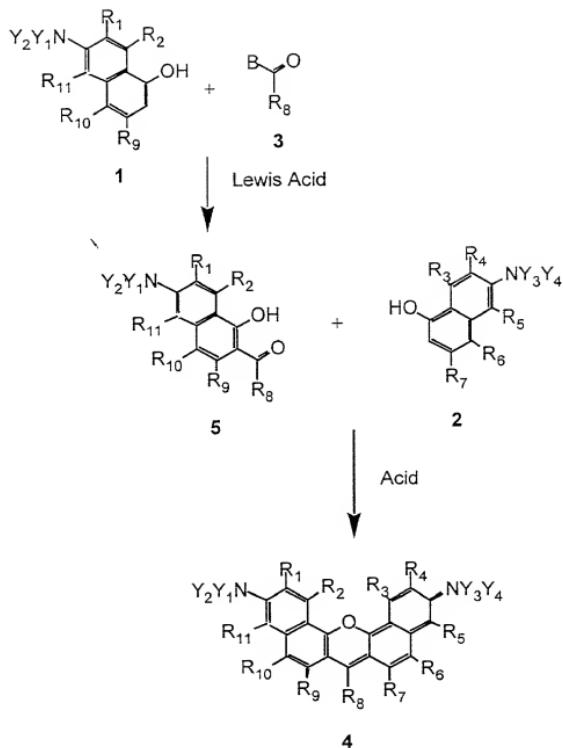


A second preferred synthesis method is summarized below in Schemes 2a and 2b. This second method can yield either a symmetrically substituted or non-symmetrically substituted 10 extended rhodamine dye. In this second preferred method, one equivalent of an aminonaphthol intermediate **1** is reacted with one equivalent of an activated form of the carboxylic acid intermediate **3**, e.g. in the form of the acid chloride derivative of intermediate **3**, in the presence of a Lewis acid catalyst, e.g., aluminum chloride, in a solvent, e.g., nitrobenzene, to yield an

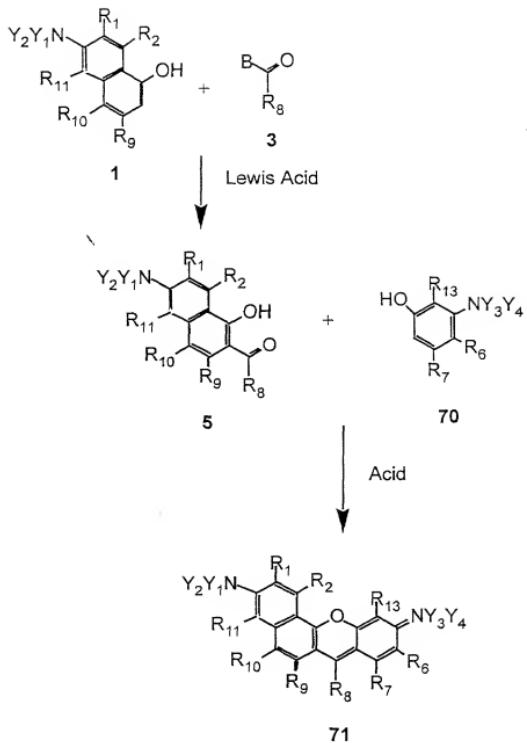
aminonaphthol ketone intermediate **5**. The ketone **5** is isolated by dissolution of the reaction mixture into a water insoluble solvent, such as methylene dichloride, and extraction aluminum salts with aqueous acid such as HCl. The ketone product can be isolated from impurities and starting materials by chromatography on silica gel, with, for example, a ternary solvent system
5 such as methylene dichloride:methanol:acetic acid in ratios of about 200:20:5 to about 20:20:5, respectively. The purified ketone **5** is then reacted with one equivalent of a second aminonaphthol intermediate **2** in the presence of a strong acid, such as sulfuric acid, methane sulfonic acid, or triflic acid, or a Lewis acid such as aluminum chloride or zinc chloride. At least
10 3 molar equivalents of acid, based on molar equivalents of intermediate **2**, are used with an inert solvent such as methylene chloride or nitrobenzene, or no solvent other than the acid catalyst.

The reaction is heated at about 50 °C to about 200 °C from about 1 hr to about 24 hr under an inert atmosphere, e.g., nitrogen, helium, argon, or other non-reactive gas. The acid is then removed by dissolution of the reaction mixture into a water insoluble solvent, such as methylene dichloride, and extraction of the acid with water. The product can be isolated from the by-products and starting materials by chromatography on silica gel, with, for example, a ternary solvent system such as methylene dichloride:methanol:acetic acid in ratios of about 200:20:5 to about 20:20:5, respectively. (Scheme 2a). Alternatively, the ketone **5** is reacted with one equivalent of a meta-hydroxy aniline **70** under the same reaction conditions and isolation procedures described for Scheme 2a to yield the hybrid rhodamine-extended rhodamine dye **71**
20 shown in Scheme 2b.

Scheme 2a



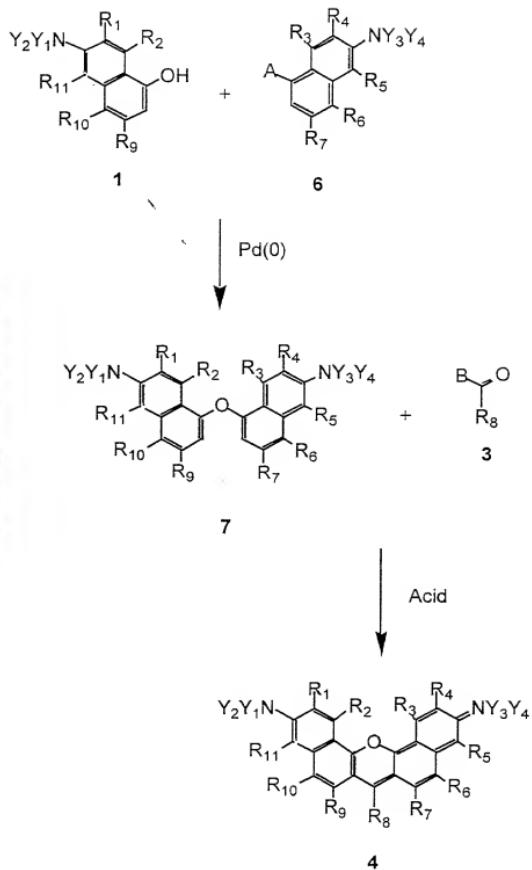
Scheme 2b



A third synthetic method which can yield either a symmetrical or unsymmetrical dye 4 is summarized below in Scheme 3. In this method, when none of Y_1 , Y_2 , Y_3 and Y_4 hydrogen, a diaryl ether 7 is synthesized by a condensation of intermediate 1 with intermediate 6, where A is bromine, iodine, triflate, or other group that is active toward catalysis with transition metals. For example, when A is bromide or iodide, intermediate 1 and intermediate 6 are condensed under conditions of the Ullmann Reaction with sodium hydroxide at temperatures or 150°C to 200°C in inert solvents such as N-methylpyrrolidone in the presence of Cu(I) salts.

Alternatively, the condensation is performed with the same intermediates using cesium carbonate at 80 °C to 100 °C in toluene in the presence of palladium. However, if Y_1 or Y_2 on 7 is hydrogen, or if Y_3 or Y_4 on 6 is hydrogen, prior to the condensation reaction, the associated nitrogen must be protected. An example of a nitrogen protecting group that is stable to the basic 5 conditions used for the transition metal catalysts is t-butyl carbamate, which is prepared from chloro-t-butylcarbonate and the aminonaphthol intermediate 1 and/or the naphthylamine intermediate 6. The protecting group is then removed from compound 7 using a strong acid such as trifluoroacetic acid. Following the condensation reaction, the ether 7 is then reacted with properly substituted intermediate 3 in the presence of acid and heat to yield the dye 4.

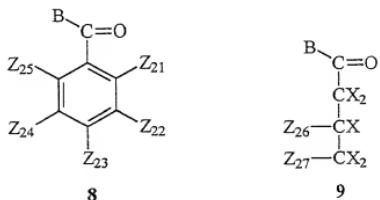
Scheme 3



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B. Synthesis of Intermediate Compounds.

Compound 3. Two preferred generalized structures (8 and 9) of compound 3 are presented immediately below. Substituent B on 8 or 9 may be -OH, a halogen, e.g., -F, -Cl, -Br, -OS(O)₂OH, or -C(O)OH. Alternatively, when B is taken together with Z_{25} of compound 8 or Z_{26} of compound 9, the combination is preferably -C(O)O-, or -S(O)O-, or any other group useful for activation of a carboxylic acid. Preferred X, Z_{21} , Z_{22} , Z_{23} , Z_{24} , Z_{25} , Z_{26} , and Z_{27} are as discussed above.

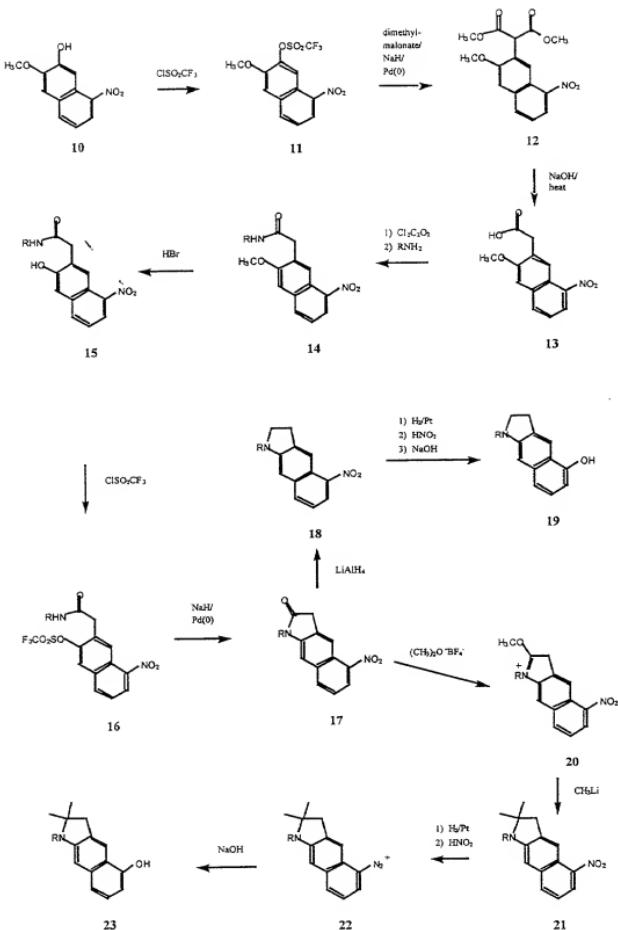


Compound 19. Compound 19 may be prepared in 12 steps from substituted naphthalene 10 as shown below in Scheme 5. Compound 10 is converted to its triflate 11 by reaction with trifluoromethane sulfonyl chloride in pyridine. Next, compound 11 is reacted with 2-sodium dimethyl malonate in the presence of a palladium catalyst to yield malonate derivative 12. The methyl esters of 12 are hydrolyzed to di-carboxylates with sodium hydroxide in methanol, and the di-acid is obtained after neutralization with a strong acid such as HCl. The diacid is 20 decarboxylated at elevated temperature to yield acetic acid derivative 13. The carboxylic acid 13 is converted to its acid chloride with oxalyl chloride in an inert solvent such as methylene dichloride; the acid chloride is isolated by removal of the solvent and the excess oxalyl chloride by evaporation, and is converted to the amide 14 by reaction with an amine in an inert solvent 25 such as methylene dichloride. The methyl group on 14 is removed with HBr to yield the phenol 15, and 15 is then converted to triflate 16 with trifluoromethane sulfonyl chloride in pyridine. The amide hydrogen is removed by reaction with sodium hydride, followed by displacement of the triflate with the amide anion catalyzed with palladium in a solvent such as toluene to yield 30 the lactam 17. The amide carbonyl portion of 17 is removed by reduction with lithium aluminum hydride in an ether solvent such as diethyl ether yielding cyclic amine 18. The nitro

group on **18** is reduced to a primary amino group by reduction with palladium catalyst and hydrogen gas in a solvent that is inert to hydrogenation such as methanol; the primary amino group is converted to its diazonium salt with nitrous acid in water, and the diazo group is displaced with hyroxide by treatment with aqueous sodium hydroxide to yield the 5 aminonaphthol dye intermediate **19**. The intermediate **19** is isolated by neutralization of the reaction mixture with a strong acid, such as HCl, and extraction of **19** from the aqueous mixture into an organic solvent, such as methylene dichloride.

Compound 23. Nitro lactam **17** in Scheme 5 is converted to its imidate ester **20** by 10 reaction with trimethyloxonium tetrafluoroborate in methylene chloride. The methoxy group of the imidate ester is then displaced with a methyl group using methyl lithium in toluene to yields the gem-dimethyl cyclic amine **21**. The nitro group on **21** is reduced to an amino group by 15 reduction with palladium and hydrogen gas in a solvent that is inert to hydrogenation such as methanol; the amino group is then converted to its diazonium salt with nitrous acid in water to yield **22**, and the diazo group is displaced with hyroxide by treatment with aqueous sodium hydroxide to yield the aminonaphthol dye intermediate **23**. The intermediate **23** is isolated by 20 neutralization of the reaction mixture with a strong acid, such as HCl, and extraction of **23** from the aqueous mixture into an organic solvent, such as methylene dichloride. Note that the substituent R in Scheme 5 is selected from the group consisting of -H, alkyl, alkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroalkyl, heteroalkyl independently substituted with one or 25 more Z_1 , aryl, aryl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroaryl, heteroaryl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , arylalkyl, arylalkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroarylalkyl, and heteroarylalkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 .

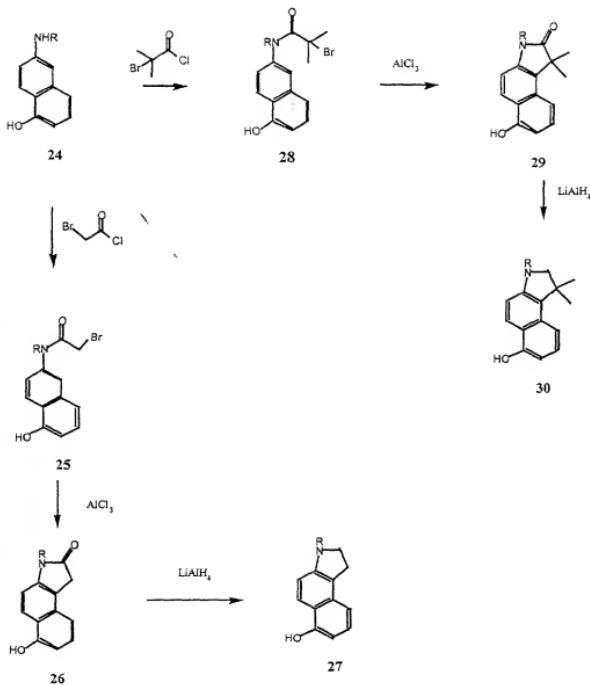
Scheme 5



13 Compound 27. Compound 27 may be prepared in 3 steps from aminophenol 24 as shown in Scheme 6 below. Aminonaphthol 24 is acylated on the nitrogen with 2-bromoacetyl chloride in pyridine, yielding amide 25. The amide 25 is cyclized by treatment with a Lewis acid e.g., aluminum chloride, in an inert solvent such as nitrobenzene yielding lactam 26. The 5 amide carbonyl portion of 26 is removed by reduction with lithium aluminum hydride in an ether solvent such as diethyl ether yielding cyclic amine 27. The dye intermediate 27 is isolated by neutralization of the aluminum salts with a strong acid such as HCl, and extraction into an organic solvent such as methylene dichloride. Note that the substituent R in Scheme 6 is selected 10 from the group consisting of -H, alkyl, alkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroalkyl, heteroalkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , aryl, aryl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroaryl, heteroaryl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , 15 arylalkyl, arylalkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroarylalkyl, and heteroarylalkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 ,

13 Compound 30. Compound 30 may be prepared in 3 steps from aminonaphthol 24 as shown in Scheme 6 below. Aminonaphthol 24 is acylated on the nitrogen with 2-bromo-2- 18 methyl propanoyl chloride in pyridine, yielding amide 28. The amide 28 is cyclized by treatment with a Lewis acid such as aluminum chloride in an inert solvent such as nitrobenzene 20 yielding lactam 29. The amide carbonyl portion of 29 is removed by reduction with lithium aluminum hydride in an ether solvent such as diethyl ether yielding cyclic amine 30. The dye intermediate 30 is isolated by neutralization of the aluminum salts with a strong acid such as HCl, and extraction into an organic solvent such as methylene dichloride.

Scheme 6



Compound 39. Compound 39 may be prepared in 14 steps from substituted naphthalene

11 as shown below in Scheme 7. Triflate 11 is converted to an aldehyde by displacing the

5 triflate group with carbon monoxide in the presence of hydrogen gas using a palladium catalyst in a solvent inert to hydrogenation, e.g., methanol. The aldehyde is reduced to an alcohol with a hydride reducing agent, e.g., lithium aluminum hydride, in an ether solvent, or, sodium borohydride in an alcohol solvent, e.g., ethanol. The alcohol is converted to the bromide 31 by reaction with HBr in water. Compound 31 is reacted with 2-sodium-dimethyl malonate in a solvent that will solubilize the malonate sodium salt without exchanging the sodium cation, e.g.,

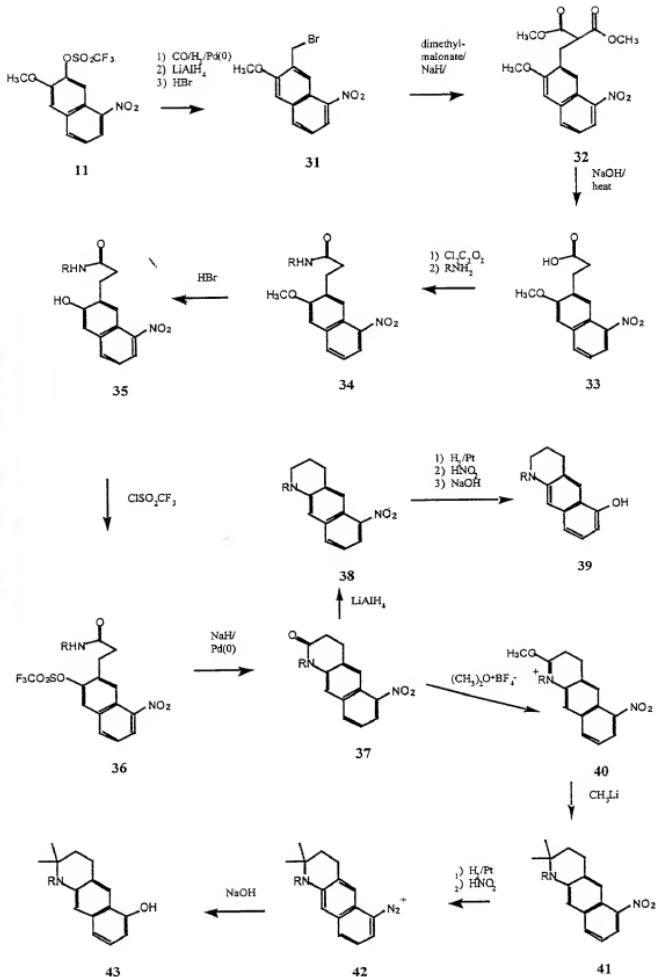
methanol, to yield malonate derivative 32. The methyl esters of 32 are hydrolyzed to di-carboxylates with sodium hydroxide in methanol, and the di-acid is obtained after neutralization with a strong acid such as HCl. The diacid is decarboxylated at elevated temperature to yield acetic acid derivative 33. The carboxylic acid 33 is converted to its acid chloride with oxalyl 5 chloride in an inert solvent such as methylene dichloride. The acid chloride is isolated by removal of the solvent and the excess oxalyl chloride by evaporation, and is converted to the amide 34 by reaction with an amine in an inert solvent such as methylene dichloride. The methyl group on 34 is removed with aqueous HBr to yield the phenol 35. Compound 35 is then converted to triflate 36 with trifluoromethane sulfonyl chloride in pyridine. Removal of the 10 amide hydrogen with sodium hydride, followed by displacement of the triflate with the amide anion catalyzed with palladium as in scheme 5 yields lactam 37. The amide carbonyl portion of 37 is removed by reduction with lithium aluminum hydride in an ether solvent such as diethyl ether yielding cyclic amine 38. The nitro group on 38 is reduced to a primary amino group by reduction with palladium catalyst and hydrogen gas in a solvent that isn't subject to 15 hydrogenation such as methanol. The primary amino group is converted to its diazonium salt with nitrous acid in water, and the diazo group is displaced with hyroxide by treatment with aqueous sodium hydroxide to yield the amino hydroxyl naphthyl dye intermediate 39. The intermediate 39 is isolated by neutralization of the reaction mixture with a strong acid, such as HCl, and extraction of 39 from the aqueous mixture into an organic solvent, such as methylene 20 dichloride. Note that the substituent R in Scheme 7 is selected from the group consisting of -H, alkyl, alkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroalkyl, heteroalkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , aryl, aryl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroaryl, heteroaryl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , arylalkyl, arylalkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroarylalkyl, and heteroarylalkyl independently 25 substituted with one or more Z_1 ,

Compound 43. Nitro lactam 37 in Scheme 7 is converted to its imidate ester 40 by reaction with trimethyl oxonium tetrafluoroborate in methylene chloride. The methoxy group of the imidate ester is then displaced with a methyl group using methyl lithium in toluene to yield 30 the gem-dimethyl cyclic amine 41. The nitro group on 41 is reduced to a primary amino group by reduction with palladium and hydrogen gas in a solvent that isn't subject to hydrogenation such as methanol; the primary amino group is then converted to its diazonium salt with nitrous

acid in water to yield 42, and the diazo group is displaced with hydroxide by treatment with aqueous sodium hydroxide to yield the amino hydroxyl naphthyl dye intermediate 43. The intermediate 43 is isolated by neutralization of the reaction mixture with a strong acid, such as HCl, and extraction of 43 from the aqueous mixture into an organic solvent, such as methylene dichloride.

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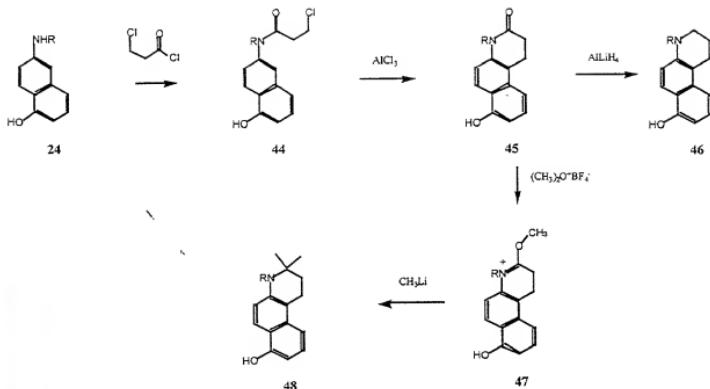
Scheme 7



Compound 46. Compound 46 may be prepared in 3 steps from aminophenol 24 as shown in Scheme 8 below. Aminonaphthol 24 is acylated on the nitrogen with 3-chloropropanoyl chloride in pyridine, yielding amide 44. The amide 44 is cyclized by treatment with a Lewis acid such as aluminum chloride in an inert solvent such as nitrobenzene yielding lactam 45. The amide carbonyl portion of 45 is removed by reduction with lithium aluminum hydride in an ether solvent such as diethyl ether yielding cyclic amine 46. The dye intermediate 46 is isolated by neutralization of the aluminum salts with a strong acid such as HCl, and extraction into an organic solvent such as methylene dichloride. Note that the substituent R in Scheme 8 is selected from the group consisting of -H, alkyl, alkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroalkyl, heteroalkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , aryl, aryl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroaryl, heteroaryl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , arylalkyl, arylalkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroarylalkyl, and heteroarylalkyl independently substituted with one or more Z_1 ,

Compound 48. Compound 48 may be prepared in 2 steps from lactam 45 as shown below in Scheme 8. Lactam 45 in Scheme 8 is converted to its imidate ester 47 by reaction with trimethyloxonium tetrafluoroborate in methylene chloride. The methoxy group of the imidate ester is then displaced with a methyl group using methyl lithium in toluene to yield the gem-dimethyl cyclic amine 48. The dye intermediate 48 is isolated by neutralization of the lithium salts with a strong acid such as HCl, and extraction into an organic solvent such as methylene dichloride.

Scheme 8

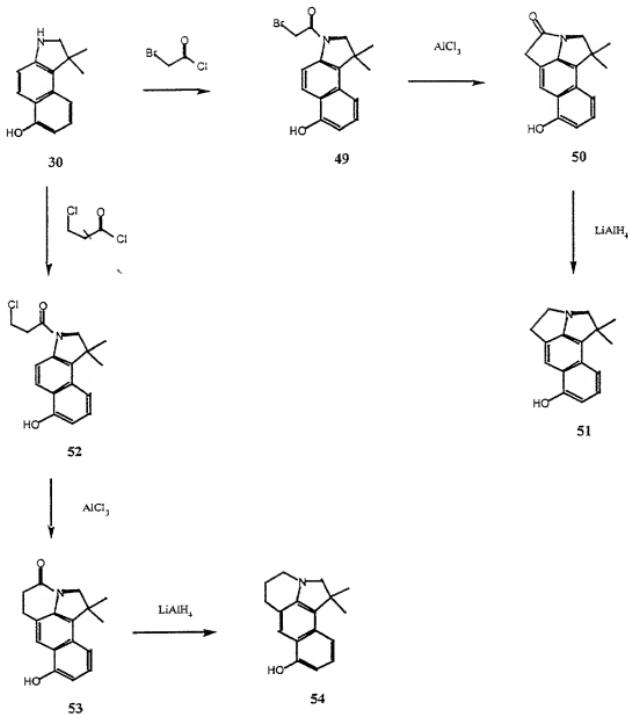


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Compounds 51 and 54. As shown in scheme 9, starting with intermediate 30, a bi-cyclic structure 51 with two 5-membered rings can be synthesized in 3 steps. Aminonaphthol 30 is acylated on the nitrogen with 2-bromoacetyl chloride in pyridine, yielding amide 49. The amide 49 is cyclized by treatment with a Lewis acid such as aluminum chloride in an inert solvent such as nitrobenzene yielding lactam 50. The amide carbonyl portion of 45 is removed by reduction with lithium aluminum hydride in an ether solvent such as diethyl ether yielding cyclic amine 51. The dye intermediate 51 is isolated by neutralization of the aluminum salts with a strong acid such as HCl, and extraction into an organic solvent such as methylene dichloride. Note that the substituent R in Scheme 9 is selected from the group consisting of -H, alkyl, alkyl independently substituted with one or more Z₁, heteroalkyl, heteroalkyl independently substituted with one or more Z₁, aryl, aryl independently substituted with one or more Z₁, heteroaryl, heteroaryl independently substituted with one or more Z₁, arylalkyl, arylalkyl independently substituted with one or more Z₁, heteroarylalkyl, and heteroarylalkyl independently substituted with one or more Z₁.

As shown in scheme 9, a bi-cyclic structure **54** with both a 5- and a 6-membered ring may be prepared from **30** in three steps. Aminonaphthol **30** is acylated on the nitrogen with 3-chloropropanoyl chloride in pyridine, yielding amide **52**. The amide **52** is cyclized by treatment with a Lewis acid such as aluminum chloride in an inert solvent such as nitrobenzene yielding lactam **54**. The amide carbonyl portion of **54** is removed by reduction with lithium aluminum hydride in an ether solvent such as diethyl ether yielding cyclic amine **51**. The dye intermediate **51** is isolated by neutralization of the aluminum salts with a strong acid such as HCl, and extraction into an organic solvent such as methylene dichloride.

Scheme 9



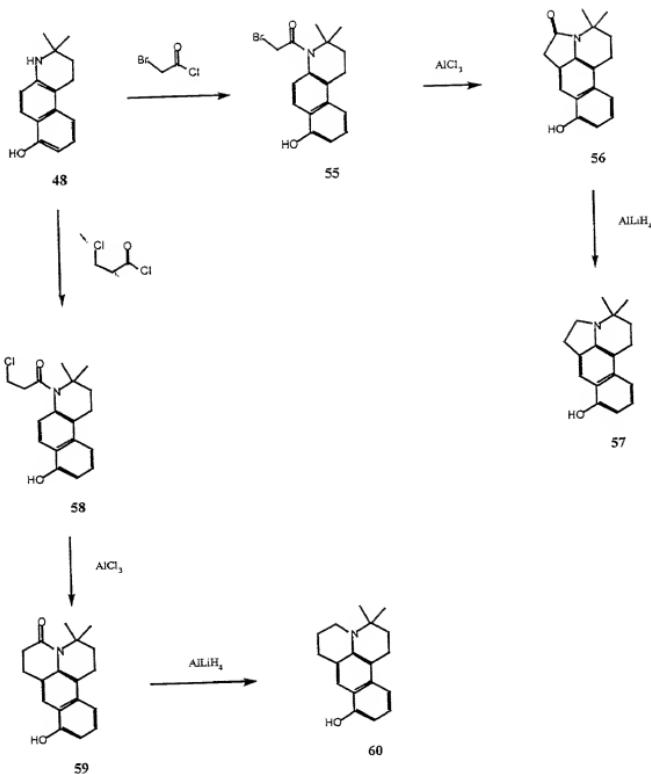
Compounds 57 and 60. As shown in scheme 10, starting with intermediate 48, a bi-cyclic structure 57 with a 5-membered ring and a 6-membered ring can be synthesized in 3 steps.

5 Aminonaphthol 48 is acylated on the nitrogen with 2-bromoacetyl chloride in pyridine, yielding amide 55. The amide 55 is cyclized by treatment with a Lewis acid such as aluminum chloride in an inert solvent such as nitrobenzene yielding lactam 56. The amide carbonyl portion of 56 is removed by reduction with lithium aluminum hydride in an ether solvent such as diethyl ether yielding cyclic amine 57. The dye intermediate 57 is isolated by neutralization of the aluminum

salts with a strong acid such as HCl, and extraction into an organic solvent such as methylene dichloride.

As shown in scheme 10, a bi-cyclic structure **60** with two 6-membered rings may be prepared from **48** in three steps. Aminonaphthol **48** is acylated on the nitrogen with 3-chloropropanoyl chloride in pyridine, yielding amide **58**. The amide **58** is cyclized by treatment with a Lewis acid such as aluminum chloride in an inert solvent such as nitrobenzene yielding lactam **59**. The amide carbonyl portion of **59** is removed by reduction with lithium aluminum hydride in an ether solvent such as diethyl ether yielding cyclic amine **60**. The dye intermediate **60** is isolated by neutralization of the aluminum salts with a strong acid such as HCl, and extraction into an organic solvent such as methylene dichloride.

Scheme 10



V. CONJUGATES OF EXTENDED RHODAMINE DYE COMPOUNDS.

5 **A. Dye-Conjugate Linking Chemistry.** Dyes of the invention may optionally possess a linking group comprising at least one group $-L_1-R_x$, where R_x is a reactive group that is attached to the dye D by a covalent linkage L_1 . In certain embodiments L_1 comprises multiple intervening atoms that serve as a spacer, while in other embodiments L_1 is simply a bond linking R_x to the dye. Dyes having a linking group may be reacted with a wide variety of organic or inorganic substances Sc that contain or are modified to contain functional groups with suitable reactivity, i.e., a complementary functionality $-L_2-R_y$. In certain embodiments L_2 10 comprises multiple intervening atoms that serve as a spacer, while in other embodiments L_2 is simply a bond linking R_y to the substance Sc. Reaction of the linking group and the complementary functionality results in chemical attachment of the dye to the conjugated substance Sc, represented by D-L-Sc, where L is the linkage formed by the reaction of the linking group and the complementary functionality.

15 One of R_y or R_x typically comprise an electrophile, while the other typically comprises a nucleophile, such that the reaction of the electrophile and nucleophile generate a covalent linkage between the dye and the conjugated substance.

20 Alternatively, one of R_y or R_x typically comprise an a photoactivatable group, and becomes chemically reactive only after illumination with light of an appropriate wavelength.

25 Selected examples of electrophiles and nucleophile that are useful in linking groups and complementary functionalites are shown in Table 2, where the reaction of an electrophilic group and a nucleophilic group yields a covalent linkage.

TABLE 1
Examples Of Some Routes To Useful Covalent Linkages

Electrophilic Group	Nucleophilic Group	Resulting Covalent Linkage
activated esters*	amines/anilines	carboxamides

acyl azides**	amines/anilines	carboxamides
acyl halides	amines/anilines	carboxamides
acyl halides	alcohols/phenols	esters
acyl nitriles	alcohols/phenols	esters
acyl nitriles	amines/anilines	carboxamides
aldehydes	amines/anilines	imines
aldehydes or ketones	hydrazines	hydrazones
aldehydes or ketones	hydroxylamines	oximes
alkyl halides	amines/anilines	alkyl amines
alkyl halides	carboxylic acids	esters
alkyl halides	thiols	thioethers
alkyl halides	alcohols/phenols	ethers
alkyl sulfonates	thiols	thioethers
alkyl sulfonates	carboxylic acids	esters
alkyl sulfonates	alcohols/phenols	ethers
anhydrides	alcohols/phenols	esters
anhydrides	amines/anilines	carboxamides
aryl halides	thiols	thiophenols
aryl halides	amines	aryl amines
aziridines	thiols	thioethers
boronates	glycols	boronate esters
carboxylic acids	amines/anilines	carboxamides
carboxylic acids	alcohols	esters
carboxylic acids	hydrazines	hydrazides
carbodiimides	carboxylic acids	N-acylureas or anhydrides
diazoalkanes	carboxylic acids	esters
epoxides	thiols	thioethers
haloacetamides	thiols	thioethers
halotriazines	amines/anilines	aminotriazines
halotriazines	alcohols/phenols	triazinyl ethers

imido esters	amines/anilines	amidines
isocyanates	amines/anilines	ureas
isocyanates	alcohols/phenols	urethanes
isothiocyanates	amines/anilines	thioureas
maleimides	thiols	thioethers
phosphoramidites	alcohols	phosphite esters
silyl halides	alcohols	silyl ethers
sulfonate esters	amines/anilines	alkyl amines
sulfonate esters	thiols	thioethers
sulfonate esters	carboxylic acids	esters
sulfonate esters	alcohols	ethers
sulfonyl halides	amines/anilines	sulfonamides
sulfonyl halides	phenols/alcohols	sulfonate esters

*Activated esters, as understood in the art, generally have the formula $-CO\Omega$, where Ω is a good leaving group (e.g. oxysuccinimidyl ($-ONC_4H_4O_2$) oxysulfosuccinimidyl ($-ONC_4H_3O_2-SO_3H$), 1-oxybenzotriazolyl ($-OC_6H_4N_3$); or an aryloxy group or aryloxy substituted one or more times by electron withdrawing substituents such as nitro, fluoro, chloro, cyano, or trifluoromethyl, or combinations thereof, used to form an anhydride or
 mixed anhydride $-OCOR^a$ or $-OCNR^aNR^b$, where R^a and R^b , which may be the same or different, are $C_1 - C_6$ alkyl, $C_1 - C_6$ perfluoroalkyl, or $C_1 - C_6$ alkoxy; or cyclohexyl, 3-dimethylaminopropyl, or N-morpholinoethyl).
 **Acyl azides can also rearrange to isocyanates.

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The covalent linkage L binds the dye to the conjugated substance Sc either directly (i.e., L is a single bond) or through a combination of stable chemical bonds. For example, L may be alkylene, alkylene independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroalkylene, heteroalkylene independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , aryleno, aryleno independently substituted with one or more Z_1 , heteroaryleno, and heteroaryleno independently substituted with one or more Z_1 .

The group $-R_x$ is preferably bound to the dye via the linker L_1 at R_1 , $R_4 - R_{11}$, or $Y_1 - Y_4$. More preferably, the linking group $-L-R_x$ is bound to the dye at R_8 , or $Y_1 - Y_4$. In a particularly preferred embodiment, the linking group $-L-R_x$ is bound to the dye at R_8 .

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The selection of the linking group used to attach the dye to the conjugated substance typically depends on the complementary functionality on the substance to be conjugated. The types of complementary functionalities typically present on the conjugated substances Sc include, but are not limited to, amines, thiols, alcohols, phenols, aldehydes, ketones, phosphates, 5 imidazoles, hydrazines, hydroxylamines, disubstituted amines, halides, epoxides, sulfonate esters, purines, pyrimidines, carboxylic acids, or a combination of these groups. A single type of reactive site may be available on the substance (typical for polysaccharides), or a variety of sites may occur (e.g. amines, thiols, alcohols, phenols), as is typical for proteins. A conjugated 10 substance may be conjugated to more than one dye, which may be the same or different, or to a substance that is additionally modified by a hapten. Although some selectivity can be obtained by careful control of the reaction conditions, selectivity of labeling is best obtained by selection 15 of an appropriate reactive dye.

B. Dye Conjugates.

15 A variety of dye-conjugates may be prepared using the dyes of the invention, such conjugates having the general structure D-L-Sc where D is an extended rhodamine dye of the present invention, L is a covalent linkage, and Sc is a conjugated substance. Dye conjugates of the invention include conjugates of antigens, steroids, vitamins, drugs, haptens, metabolites, 20 toxins, environmental pollutants, amino acids, peptides, proteins, nucleic acids, nucleic acid polymers, carbohydrates, lipids, and polymers. In another embodiment, the conjugated substance is a polysaccharide, nucleotide, oligonucleotide, phospholipid, lipoprotein, lipopolysaccharide, liposome, lipophilic polymer, polymeric microparticle, biological cell or virus. In one aspect of the invention, the conjugated substance is labeled with a plurality of dyes of the present 25 invention, which may be the same or different.

25 The most preferred conjugated substances are conjugates of haptens, nucleotides, oligonucleotides, nucleic acid polymers, proteins, or polysaccharides. Most preferably, the conjugated substance is a nucleic acid, or a substance that interacts in a specific fashion with nucleic acids, such as DNA-binding proteins.

30 In one embodiment, the conjugated substance Sc is an amino acid (including those that are protected or are substituted by phosphates, carbohydrates, or C₁ to C₂₂ carboxylic acids), or is

a polymer of amino acids such as a peptide or protein. Preferred conjugates of peptides contain at least five amino acids, more preferably 5 to 36 amino acids. Preferred peptides include, but are not limited to, neuropeptides, cytokines, toxins, protease substrates, and protein kinase substrates. Also preferred are peptides that serve as organelle localization peptides, that is,

5 peptides that serve to target the conjugated dye for localization within a particular cellular substructure by cellular transport mechanisms. Preferred protein conjugates include enzymes, antibodies, lectins, glycoproteins, histones, albumins, lipoproteins, avidin, streptavidin, protein A, protein G, phycobiliproteins and other fluorescent proteins, hormones, toxins and growth factors. Typically, the conjugated protein is an antibody, an antibody fragment, avidin,

10 streptavidin, a toxin, a lectin, or a growth factor. Preferred haptens include biotin, digoxigenin and fluorophores.

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In another embodiment, the conjugated substance Sc is a carbohydrate or polyol that is typically a polysaccharide, such as dextran, FICOLL, heparin, glycogen, amylopectin, mannan, inulin, starch, agarose and cellulose, or is a polymer such as a poly(ethylene glycol). Preferred polysaccharide conjugates are dextran or FICOLL conjugates.

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In another embodiment, the conjugated substance Sc, is a lipid (typically having 6-25 carbons), including glycolipids, phospholipids, and sphingolipids. Alternatively, the conjugated substance is a lipid vesicle, such as a liposome, or is a lipoprotein (see below). Some lipophilic constituents are useful for facilitating transport of the conjugated dye into cells or cellular organelles.

In yet another embodiment, the conjugates are dye-conjugates of polymers, polymeric particles, polymeric microparticles including magnetic and non-magnetic microspheres, polymeric membranes, conducting and non-conducting metals and non-metals, and glass and plastic surfaces and particles.

In another embodiment, the conjugated substance Sc, is a member of a specific binding pair that may be used for the detection of an analyte. Alternatively, the presence of the labeled specific binding pair member indicates the location of the complementary member of that specific binding pair; each specific binding pair member having an area on the surface or in a

cavity which specifically binds to, and is complementary with, a particular spatial and polar organization of the other. Representative specific binding pairs are shown in Table 3.

5 TABLE 3

Representative Specific Binding Pairs

antigen	Antibody
biotin	avidin (or streptavidin or anti-biotin)
IgG*	protein A or protein G
drug	drug receptor
toxin	toxin receptor
carbohydrate	lectin or carbohydrate receptor
peptide	peptide receptor
protein	protein receptor
enzyme substrate	enzyme
DNA (RNA)	aDNA (aRNA)**
hormone	hormone receptor
ion	chelator

10 *IgG is an immunoglobulin.

**aDNA and aRNA are the antisense (complementary) strands used for hybridization.

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A particularly preferred class of conjugated substances comprise nucleoside/tides that incorporate the dyes of the invention. Such nucleoside/tide conjugates are particularly useful in the context of labeling polynucleotides formed by enzymatic synthesis, e.g., nucleotide 15 triphosphates used in the context of PCR amplification, Sanger-type polynucleotide sequencing, and nick-translation reactions.

Generally, the structure of the labeled nucleoside/tide reagent is

NUC—L—D

where NUC is a nucleoside/tide or nucleoside/tide analog, D is an extended rhodamine dye compound of the invention, and L is a covalent linkage. Alternatively, the structure of a nucleotide comprising a linking group that has not yet been reacted with a complementary 5 functionality is given by the structure

NUC—L₁—R_x

where R_x and L₁ are defined above.

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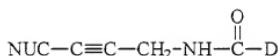
Preferably, when NUC includes a purine base, the linkage between NUC and D is attached to the N⁶-position of the purine, and when NUC includes a 7-deazapurine base, the linkage is attached to the N⁷-position of the 7-deazapurine, and when NUC includes a pyrimidine base, the linkage is attached to the N³-position of the pyrimidine.

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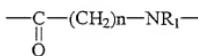
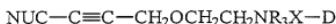
Nucleoside/tide labeling can be accomplished using any one of a large number of known nucleoside/tide labeling techniques employing known linkages, linking groups, and associated complementary functionalities as described above. Generally, the linkage linking the dye and nucleoside should (i) not interfere with oligonucleotide-target hybridization, (ii) be compatible with relevant enzymes, e.g., polymerases, ligases, and the like, and (iii) not adversely affect the fluorescence properties of the dye. Exemplary nucleoside/tide labeling procedures suitable for use in connection with the present invention include the following: Gibson et al., *Nucleic Acids Research*, 15:6455-6467 (1987); Gebeyehu et al., *Nucleic Acids Research*, 15: 4513-4535 (1987); Haralambidis et al., *Nucleic Acids Research*, 15: 4856-204 4876 (1987); Nelson et al., *Nucleosides and Nucleotides*, 5(3): 233-241 (1986); Bergstrom, et al., *JACS*, 111: 374-375 (1989); and U.S. Patent Nos. 4,855,225, 5,231,191, and 5,449,767.

In a particularly preferred embodiment, the linkage L linking the dye and nucleoside/tide is an acetylenic, amido or alkenic amido linkage, the linkage between the dye 30 and the nucleoside/tide being formed by reacting an activated N-hydroxysuccinimide (NHS) ester of the dye with an alkynylamino- or alkenylamino-derivatized base of a

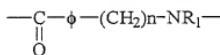
nucleoside/tide. More preferably, the resulting linkage is 3-(carboxy)amino-1-propyn-1-yl having the structure



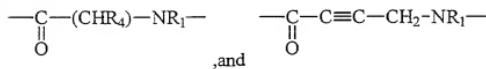
5 Alternative preferred linkages include substituted propargylethoxyamido linkages having the structure



wherein X is selected from the group consisting of where n ranges



from 1 to 5, where n ranges from 1 to 5,

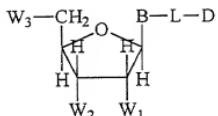


, and ; R₁ is selected from the group consisting of —H, lower alkyl and protecting group; and R₃ is selected from the group consisting of —H and lower alkyl. See Khan et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,770,716.

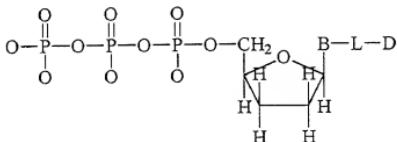
The synthesis of alkynylamino-derivatized nucleosides is taught by Hobbs et al. in 15 European Patent Application No. 87305844.0, and Hobbs et al., *J. Org. Chem.*, 54: 3420 (1989). Briefly, the alkynylamino-derivatized nucleotides are formed by placing the appropriate halodideoxynucleoside (usually 5-iodopyrimidine and 7-iodo-7-deazapurine dideoxynucleosides as taught by Hobbs et al. (cited above)) and Cu(I) in a flask, flushing with argon to remove air, adding dry DMF, followed by addition of an 20 alkynylamine, triethyl-amine and Pd(0). The reaction mixture is stirred for several hours, or until thin layer chromatography indicates consumption of the halodideoxynucleoside. When an unprotected alkynylamine is used, the alkynylamino-nucleoside can be isolated by concentrating the reaction mixture and chromatographing on silica gel using an eluting solvent which contains ammonium hydroxide to neutralize the hydrohalide generated in the 25 coupling reaction. When a protected alkynylamine is used, methanol/methylene chloride can

be added to the reaction mixture, followed by the bicarbonate form of a strongly basic anion exchange resin. The slurry can then be stirred for about 45 minutes, filtered, and the resin rinsed with additional methanol/methylene chloride. The combined filtrates can be concentrated and purified by flash-chromatography on silica gel using a methanol-methylene chloride gradient. The triphosphates are obtained by standard techniques.

Particularly preferred nucleosides/tides of the present invention are shown below wherein



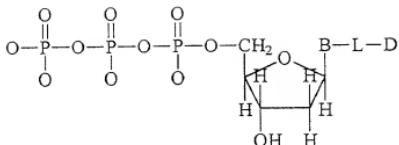
B is a nucleoside/tide base, e.g., uracil, cytosine, deazaadenine, or deazaguanosine; W₁ and W₂ taken separately are -OH or a group capable of blocking polymerase-mediated template-directed polymerization, e.g., -H, fluorine and the like; W₃ is OH, or mono-, di- or triphosphate or phosphate analog; D is a dye compound of the present invention; and L is a covalent linkage linking the dye and the nucleoside/tide. In one particularly preferred embodiment, the nucleotides of the present invention are dideoxynucleotide triphosphates having the structure shown below, including associated counterions if present.



Labeled dideoxy nucleotides such as that shown above find particular application as chain terminating agents in Sanger-type DNA sequencing methods utilizing fluorescent detection.

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In another particularly preferred embodiment, the nucleotides of the present invention are deoxynucleotide triphosphates having the structure shown below.



Labeled deoxynucleotides such as that shown in above find particular application as reagents for labeling polymerase extension products, e.g., in the polymerase chain reaction or nick-translation.

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In yet another particularly preferred embodiment, the conjugated substance Sc comprise polynucleotides labeled with the dyes of the invention. Such labeled polynucleotides are useful in a number of important contexts including as DNA sequencing primers, PCR primers, oligonucleotide hybridization probes, oligonucleotide ligation probes, and the like.

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In one preferred embodiment, the labeled polynucleotide of the present invention include multiple dyes located such that fluorescence energy transfer takes place between a donor dye and an acceptor dye. Such multi-dye energy-transfer polynucleotides find application as spectrally-tunable sequencing primers, e.g., Ju et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 92: 4347-4351 (1995), and as hybridization probes, e.g., Lee et al. *Nucleic Acids Research*, 21: 3761-3766 (1993).

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Labeled polynucleotides may be synthesized either enzymatically, e.g., using a DNA polymerase or ligase, e.g., Stryer, *Biochemistry*, Chapter 24, W.H. Freeman and Company 20 (1981), or by chemical synthesis, e.g., by the phosphoramidite method, the phosphite-triester method, and the like, e.g., Gait, *Oligonucleotide Synthesis*, IRL Press (1990). Labels may be introduced during enzymatic synthesis utilizing labeled nucleotide triphosphate monomers as described above, or introduced during chemical synthesis using labeled non-nucleotide or nucleotide phosphoramidites as described above, or may be introduced subsequent to 25 synthesis.

Generally, if the labeled polynucleotide is made using enzymatic synthesis, the following procedure may be used. A template DNA is denatured and an oligonucleotide

primer is annealed to the template DNA. A mixture of deoxynucleotide triphosphates is added to the mixture including dGTP, dATP, dCTP, and dTTP where at least a fraction of the deoxynucleotides is labeled with a dye compound of the invention as described above. Next, a polymerase enzyme is added under conditions where the polymerase enzyme is active. A 5 labeled polynucleotide is formed by the incorporation of the labeled deoxynucleotides during polymerase-mediated strand synthesis. In an alternative enzymatic synthesis method, two primers are used instead of one, one primer complementary to the + strand and the other complementary to the - strand of the target, the polymerase is a thermostable polymerase, and the reaction temperature is cycled between a denaturation temperature and an extension 10 temperature, thereby exponentially synthesizing a labeled complement to the target sequence by PCR, e.g., *PCR Protocols*, Innis et al. eds., Academic Press (1990).

15 Labeled polynucleotides may be chemically synthesized using the phosphoramidite method. Detailed descriptions of the chemistry used to form polynucleotides by the phosphoramidite method are provided elsewhere, e.g., Caruthers et al., U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,458,066 and 4,415,732; Caruthers et al., *Genetic Engineering*, 4: 1-17 (1982); *Users Manual Model 392 and 394 Polynucleotide Synthesizers*, pages 6-1 through 6-22, Applied Biosystems, Part No. 901237 (1991). The phosphoramidite method of polynucleotide synthesis is the preferred method because of its efficient and rapid coupling and the stability 20 of the starting materials. The synthesis is performed with the growing polynucleotide chain attached to a solid support, so that excess reagents, which are in the liquid phase, can be easily removed by filtration, thereby eliminating the need for purification steps between synthesis cycles.

25 The following briefly describes the steps of a typical polynucleotide synthesis cycle using the phosphoramidite method. First, a solid support including a protected nucleotide monomer is treated with acid, e.g., trichloroacetic acid, to remove a 5'-hydroxyl protecting group, freeing the hydroxyl for a subsequent coupling reaction. An activated intermediate is then formed by simultaneously adding a protected phosphoramidite nucleoside monomer 30 and a weak acid, e.g., tetrazole, to the reaction. The weak acid protonates the nitrogen of the phosphoramidite forming a reactive intermediate. Nucleoside addition is complete within 30 s. Next, a capping step is performed which terminates any polynucleotide chains that did

not undergo nucleoside addition. Capping is preferably done with acetic anhydride and 1-methylimidazole. The internucleotide linkage is then converted from the phosphite to the more stable phosphotriester by oxidation using iodine as the preferred oxidizing agent and water as the oxygen donor. After oxidation, the hydroxyl protecting group is removed with 5 a protic acid, e.g., trichloroacetic acid or dichloroacetic acid, and the cycle is repeated until chain elongation is complete. After synthesis, the polynucleotide chain is cleaved from the support using a base, e.g., ammonium hydroxide or t-butyl amine. The cleavage reaction also removes any phosphate protecting groups, e.g., cyanoethyl. Finally, the protecting 10 groups on the exocyclic amines of the bases and the hydroxyl protecting groups on the dyes are removed by treating the polynucleotide solution in base at an elevated temperature, e.g., 55 °C.

15 Any of the phosphoramidite nucleoside monomers may be dye-labeled phosphoramidites as described above. If the 5'-terminal position of the nucleotide is labeled, a labeled non-nucleotidic phosphoramidite of the invention may be used during the final condensation step. If an internal position of the oligonucleotide is labeled, a labeled nucleotidic phosphoramidite of the invention may be used during any of the condensation 20 steps.

25 Subsequent to synthesis, the polynucleotide may be labeled at a number of positions including the 5'-terminus, e.g., *Oligonucleotides and Analogs*, Eckstein ed., Chapter 8, IRL Press (1991) and Orgel et al., *Nucleic Acids Research* 11(18): 6513 (1983); U.S. Patent No. 5,118,800; the phosphodiester backbone, e.g., ibid., Chapter 9; or at the 3'-terminus, e.g., Nelson, *Nucleic Acids Research* 20(23): 6253-6259, and U.S. Patent Nos. 5,401,837 and 5,141,813. For a thorough review of oligonucleotide labeling procedures see R. Haugland in *Excited States of Biopolymers*, Steiner ed., Plenum Press, NY (1983).

30 In one preferred post-synthesis chemical labeling method a dye including a carboxy linking group is converted to the N-hydroxysuccinimide ester by reacting with approximately 1 equivalent of 1,3-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide and approximately 3 equivalents of N-hydroxysuccinimide in dry ethyl acetate for 3 hours at room temperature. The reaction mixture is washed with 5 % HCl, dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated to a solid

which is resuspended in DMSO. The DMSO dye stock is then added in excess (10-20 x) to an
aminoethyl derivatized oligonucleotide in 0.25 M bicarbonate/carbonate buffer at pH 9.4 and
allowed to react for 6 hours, e.g., U.S. Patent No. 4,757,141. The dye labeled oligonucleotide
is separated from unreacted dye by passage through a size-exclusion chromatography column
5 eluting with buffer, e.g., 0.1 molar triethylamine acetate (TEAA). The fraction containing the
crude labeled oligonucleotide is further purified by reverse phase HPLC employing gradient
elution.

Generally, conjugates typically result from mixing appropriate reactive dyes and the
10 substance to be conjugated in a suitable solvent in which both are soluble, using methods well
known in the art, followed by separation of the conjugate from any unreacted dye and by-
products. For those reactive dyes that are photoactivated, conjugation requires illumination of
the reaction mixture to activate the reactive dye. The dye-conjugate is used in solution or
lyophilized and stored for later use.

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VI. APPLICATIONS OF EXTENDED RHODAMINE DYE COMPOUNDS AND
EXTENDED RHODAMINE DYE CONJUGATES.

20 The dyes and conjugates of the present invention are well suited to any method
utilizing fluorescent detection, particularly methods requiring the simultaneous detection of
multiple spatially-overlapping analytes. Dyes and reagents of the invention are particularly
well suited for identifying classes of polynucleotides that have been subjected to a
biochemical separation procedure, such as electrophoresis, or that have been distributed
among locations in a spatially-addressable nucleic acid hybridization array.

25 In a preferred category of methods referred to herein as "fragment analysis" or "genetic
analysis" methods, labeled polynucleotide fragments are generated through template-directed
enzymatic synthesis using labeled primers, probes or nucleotides, e.g., by ligation or
polymerase-directed primer extension; the fragments are resolved, by a size-dependent
30 separation process, e.g., electrophoresis or chromatography, or by hybridization to a spatially-
addressable nucleic acid hybridization array; and, the resolved fragments are detected
subsequent to the separation or hybridization step, e.g., by laser-induced fluorescence. In a

particularly preferred embodiment, multiple classes of polynucleotides are resolved simultaneously and the different classes are distinguished by spectrally resolvable labels.

One such fragment analysis method known as amplified fragment length polymorphism detection (AmpFLP) is based on amplified fragment length polymorphisms, i.e., restriction fragment length polymorphisms that are amplified by PCR. These amplified fragments of varying size serve as linked markers for following mutant genes through families. The closer the amplified fragment is to the mutant gene on the chromosome, the higher the linkage correlation. Because genes for many genetic disorders have not been identified, these linkage markers serve to help evaluate disease risk or paternity. In the AmpFLPs technique, the polynucleotides may be labeled by using a labeled polynucleotide PCR primer, or by utilizing labeled nucleotide triphosphates in the PCR.

In another such fragment analysis method known as nick translation, an enzymatic polymerization reaction is used to replace unlabeled nucleoside triphosphates in a double-stranded DNA molecule with labeled ones. Free 3'-hydroxyl groups are created within the unlabeled DNA by "nicks" caused by deoxyribonuclease I (DNAase I) treatment. DNA polymerase I then catalyzes the addition of a labeled nucleotide to the 3'-hydroxyl terminus of the nick. At the same time, the 5' to 3'-exonuclease activity of this enzyme eliminates the nucleotide unit from the 5'-phosphoryl terminus of the nick. A new nucleotide with a free 3'-OH group is incorporated at the position of the original excised nucleotide, and the nick is shifted along by one nucleotide unit in the 3' direction. This 3' shift will result in the sequential addition of new labeled nucleotides to the DNA with the removal of existing unlabeled nucleotides. The nick-translated polynucleotide is then analyzed using a separation process, e.g., electrophoresis.

Another exemplary fragment analysis method is based on variable number of tandem repeats, or VNTRs. VNTRs are regions of double-stranded DNA that contain adjacent multiple copies of a particular sequence, with the number of repeating units being variable. Examples of VNTR loci are pYNZ22, pmCT118, and Apo B. A subset of VNTR methods are those methods based on the detection of microsatellite repeats, or short tandem repeats (STRs), i.e., tandem repeats of DNA characterized by a short (2-4 bases) repeated sequence. One of the

most abundant interspersed repetitive DNA families in humans is the (dC-dA)n-(dG-dT)n dinucleotide repeat family (also called the (CA)n dinucleotide repeat family). There are thought to be as many as 50,000 to 100,000 (CA)n repeat regions in the human genome, typically with 15-30 repeats per block. Many of these repeat regions are polymorphic in length 5 and can therefore serve as useful genetic markers. Preferably, in VNTR or STR methods, label is introduced into the polynucleotide fragments by using a dye-labeled PCR primer.

In a particularly preferred fragment analysis method, classes identified in accordance with the invention are defined in terms of terminal nucleotides so that a correspondence is 10 established between the four possible terminal bases and the members of a set of spectrally resolvable dyes. Such sets are readily assembled from the dyes of the invention by measuring emission and absorption bandwidths with commercially available spectrophotometers. More preferably, the classes arise in the context of the chemical or 15 chain termination methods of DNA sequencing, and most preferably the classes arise in the context of the chain termination methods, i.e., dideoxy DNA sequencing, or Sanger-type sequencing.

Sanger-type sequencing involves the synthesis of a DNA strand by a DNA polymerase 20 in vitro using a single-stranded or double-stranded DNA template whose sequence is to be determined. Synthesis is initiated at a defined site based on where an oligonucleotide primer anneals to the template. The synthesis reaction is terminated by incorporation of a nucleotide analog that will not support continued DNA elongation, i.e., a terminator. Exemplary terminators include the 2',3'-dideoxynucleoside 5'-triphosphates (ddNTPs) which lack the 3'-OH group necessary for 3' to 5' DNA chain elongation. When proper proportions of dNTPs 25 (2'-deoxynucleoside 5'-triphosphates) and one of the four ddNTPs are used, enzyme-catalyzed polymerization will be terminated in a fraction of the population of chains at each site where the ddNTP is incorporated. If labeled primers or labeled ddNTPs are used for each reaction, the sequence information can be detected by fluorescence after separation by high-resolution 30 electrophoresis. In the chain termination method, dyes of the invention can be attached to either sequencing primers or dideoxynucleotides. Dyes can be linked to a 5'-end of a primer, e.g. following the teaching in Fung et al, U.S. Pat. No. 4,757,141; on the base of a primer;

or on the base of a dideoxynucleotide, e.g. via the alkynylamino linking groups disclosed by Hobbs et al, *supra*.

5 Mixtures of labeled polynucleotides may be resolved using an electrophoretic separation process, e.g. Gould and Matthews, cited above; Rickwood and Hames, Eds., *Gel Electrophoresis of Nucleic Acids: A Practical Approach*, IRL Press Limited, London, 1981; Osterman, *Methods of Protein and Nucleic Acid Research*, Vol. 1 Springer-Verlag, Berlin, 1984; or U.S. Patent Nos. 5,374,527, 5,624,800 and/or 5,552,028. Preferably, the electrophoresis is carried out by capillary electrophoresis, e.g., *Capillary Electrophoresis 10 Theory and Practice*, Grossman and Colburn, eds., Academic Press (1992). Preferably the type of electrophoretic matrix is crosslinked or uncrosslinked polyacrylamide having a concentration (weight to volume) of between about 2-20 weight percent. More preferably, the polyacrylamide concentration is between about 4-8 percent. Preferably in the context of DNA sequencing in particular, the electrophoresis matrix includes a denaturing agent, e.g., urea, formamide, and the like. Detailed procedures for constructing such matrices are given by Maniatis et al., in *Methods in Enzymology*, 65: 299-305 (1980); Maniatis et al., *Biochemistry*, 14: 3787-3794 (1975); Maniatis et al., *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, New York, pgs. 179-185 (1982); and *ABI PRISM™ 377 DNA Sequencer User's Manual, Rev. A*, January 1995, Chapter 2 (p/n 903433, 15 20 The Perkin-Elmer Corporation, Foster City, CA). The optimal electrophoresis conditions, e.g., polymer concentration, pH, temperature, concentration of denaturing agent, employed in a particular separation depends on many factors, including the size range of the nucleic acids to be separated, their base compositions, whether they are single stranded or double stranded, and the nature of the classes for which information is sought by electrophoresis. Accordingly 25 application of the invention may require standard preliminary testing to optimize conditions for particular separations.

30 Alternatively, mixtures of labeled polynucleotides may be resolved by hybridization to a spatially-addressable nucleic acid hybridization array. Such arrays may be fabricated using any one of a number of different known fabrication techniques. Exemplary fabrication techniques include light-directed in-situ synthesis (e.g., Fodor et al. U.S. Patent No. 5,744,305 and related patents) and robotic spotting techniques (e.g., Cheung et al., *Nature Genetics*, 21:

15-19 (1999); Brown et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,807,522; cantor, U.S. Patent No. 5,631,134). Where spotting techniques are used, the support-bound capture nucleic acid may range in size from a short oligonucleotide, e.g., 3 to 10 nucleotides in length, to a cDNA fragment, to a whole genome. Methods used to perform the hybridization process are well known and will
5 vary depending upon the nature of the support bound capture nucleic acid and the nucleic acid in solution (e.g., Bowtell, *Nature Genetics*, 21: 25-32 (1999); Brown and Botstein, *Nature Genetics*, 21: 33-37 (1999)).

Subsequent to separation or hybridization, the dye-polynucleotide conjugates are
10 preferably detected by measuring the fluorescence emission from the dye labeled polynucleotides. To perform such detection, the labeled polynucleotides are illuminated by standard means, e.g. high intensity mercury vapor lamps, lasers, or the like. Preferably the illumination means is a laser having an illumination beam at a wavelength above about 600 nm. More preferably, the dye-polynucleotides are illuminated by laser light generated by a
15 He-Ne gas laser or a solid-state diode laser. The fluorescence is then detected by a light-sensitive detector, e.g., a photomultiplier tube, a charged coupled device, or the like. Exemplary detection systems are described elsewhere (e.g., U.S. Patent Nos. 5,543,026; 5,274,240; 4,879,012; 5,091,652 and 4,811,218; Guo et al., *Nucleic Acids Research*, 22(24): 5456-5465 (1994); Gette and Kreiner, *American Laboratory*, March 1997, pp 15-17 (1997).
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VII. EXAMPLES

The invention will be further clarified by a consideration of the following examples, which are intended to be purely exemplary of the invention and not to in any way limit its scope.

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Example 1

Synthesis of Compounds **62** and **63** (Scheme 11)

Synthesis of Compound **62**. A solution of 6-amino-1-naphthol **61** (8 g, 0.05 mol),
30 iodine (0.5 g, 2 mmol), and acetone (200 mL) was heated at 110 °C (oil bath) for 18 h. The reaction was quenched (aqueous Na₂S₂O₃) and extracted with hexane:ethyl acetate (9:1). The organic extract was washed (brine), dried (Na₂SO₄ powder), and eluted through a small pack of

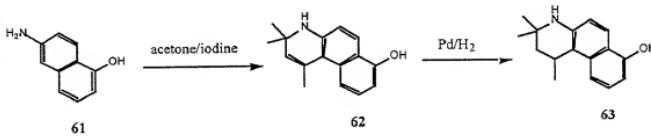
silica gel. The solvent was evaporated and residue was chromatographed with hexane:ethyl acetate (3:7) to give compound **62** (10.63 g, 88.6%) as yellowish orange solid. ¹H NMR δ 1.28 (s, 6H), 2.38 (s, 3H), 5.26 (s, 1H), 5.40 (s, 1H), 5.58 (s, 1H), 6.54 (t, 1H), 6.74 (dd, 1H), 7.18 (m, 1H), 7.78 (dd, 1H), 7.96 (t, 1H).

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Synthesis of Compound **63**. A solution of compound **62** (4.82 g, 0.02 mol), Pd/C (10%, 0.5 g), and MeOH (30 mL) was shaken under H₂ (60 lbs/in²) in a Parr Hydrogenator for 18 h. After filtration of the reaction mixture, the filtrate was evaporated and the crude residue was chromatographed with hexane:ethyl acetate (3:7) to give compound **63** (4.1 g, 84 %) as a pale 10 brown solid. ¹H NMR δ 1.20 (s, 3H), 1.35 (s, 3H), 1.44 (d, 3H), 1.77 (dd, 1H), 2.08 (1H), 3.48 (sept, 1H), 6.54 (d, 1H), 6.73 (d, 1H), 7.23 (t, 1H), 7.38 (d, 1H), 7.87 (d, 1H).

100-0000000000

Scheme 11



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Example 2Synthesis of Compounds **65**, **67** and **69** (Scheme 12)

Synthesis of Dye **65**. A solution of compound **63** (0.3209 g, 1.33 mmol), trimellitic anhydride (**64**) (0.1845 g, 0.96 mmol), and triflic acid (3 mL) was heated at (140 - 145) °C under argon for 3 h. The reaction mixture was poured into a solution of brine (150 mL)-H₂SO₄ (5%, 10 mL) and was extracted with CH₂Cl₂:MeOH (4:1). The organic extract was washed (sat. brine) and then evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude residue was chromatographed with CH₂Cl₂:MeOH (from 9:1 to 1:9) to give **65** as two isomers.

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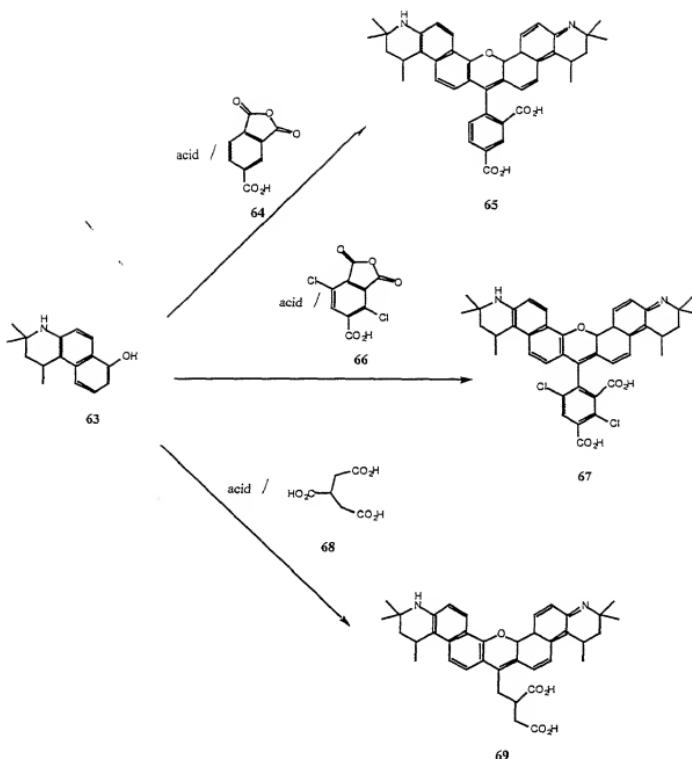
Synthesis of Dye 67. A solution of compound **63**, dichloro-trimellitic anhydride **66**, and triflic acid was reacted and worked up in an identical manner to that described in relation to the synthesis of compound **65**. The product dye **67** was isolated as two isomers by chromatography with $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2:\text{MeOH}$.

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Synthesis of Dye 69. A solution of compound **63**, tricarballylic acid **68**, and triflic acid was reacted and worked up in an identical manner to that described in relation to the synthesis of compound **65**. The product dye **69** was isolated by chromatography with $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2:\text{MeOH}$.

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Scheme 12



All publications and patent applications cited in this disclosure are hereby incorporated by reference to the same extent as if each individual publication or patent application was specifically and individually indicated to be incorporated by reference.

Although only a few embodiments have been described in detail above, those having ordinary skill in the chemical arts will clearly understand that many modifications are possible in the preferred embodiment without departing from the teachings thereof. All such modifications are intended to be encompassed within the following claims.